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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11 and 16.

Mexico Aids U. S. Planes; Ceiling Put on 'Retreads'; N. E. Trial Blackouts Soon

The World's Day—January 12, 1942

Americas: Mexico Grants Allied Air Rights

Mexico made specific allowance for military airplanes of the United States and other American nations to fly over Mexican territory and use Mexican landing fields and seaplane ports. It prohibited these privileges to other foreign countries.

A reciprocal trade agreement was signed between Argentina and Peru providing most-favored-nation treatment between the two nations.

President Vargas of Brazil signed a decree authorizing the Aviation Ministry to requisition aviation equipment and installations needed for the defense of Brazil.

Pedro Manini Rios resigned as Uruguayan Minister of the Interior to campaign for the Presidency.

Foreign Ministers of the American nations converged upon the Brazilian Capital of Rio de Janeiro for the Jan. 15 conference on hemispheric action on problems brought about by the war.

President Ubico of Guatemala ordered the deportation of 115 Germans and one Italian after a police investigation; they were reported sent to a concentration camp in the United States.

Washington: Limit Placed on 'Retread' Prices

Maximum prices were announced for retreaded and retreadable tires by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. He also said a ceiling would be established within a few days on prices for used tires to prevent further profiteering.

Secretary of State Hull said the use of the phrase "so-called Free French ships" in the State Department statement on the seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands held no implication derogatory to the Free French movement, and that the term "so-called" referred to the ships, not to the Free French forces.

Officials of the National Automobile Dealers Association were called before the House Small Business Committee to make suggestions for alleviating the condition of 44,000 dealers faced by complete shutdown of pleasure-car production.

The OPM announced the appointment of Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company, as chairman of a management-labor subcommittee to aid in converting the automobile industry to war production.

In a joint statement the Army and Navy announced they were taking steps to acquire about 300 aircraft from civilian owners.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Laurence A. Steinhardt, former Ambassador to Russia, to be Ambassador to Turkey.

The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation granting a posthumous promotion to the rank of major general for the late Col. William L. Mitchell, Chief of the Air Corps in the First World war, who was courtmartialed because of his outspoken criticism of Army policies.

Amounts and conditions for payment of wartime bonuses to seagoing employees on American merchant vessels have been established, the Maritime War Emergency Board announced. Details were withheld for military reasons.

New England: Practice Blackouts Coming

Practice blackouts will be held soon in New England, Acting Regional Director Joseph Loughlin said. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts schoolteachers will be called upon to assist in military registration on Feb. 16, Governor Saltonstall announced. [Page 5.]

Ex-Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was ordered by the Court to pay $500 a week to the City for 85 weeks to compensate for "improper" settlement of a land-damage case when he was Mayor. [Page 1.]

William F. Dwyer was named acting Mayor of Boston in Mayor Tobin's absence, ending City Hall controversy. [Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin asked court disqualification of the three attorneys who acted in removal proceedings against him and dismissal of the proceedings. [Page 2.]

In Europe: 'Purge' of German Generals?

Unconfirmed rumors of an extensive "purge" of German generals were given a certain credence by reported German admissions that announcement of Hitler's changes in the General Staff would be made "in due time." [Page 6.]

Ireland's Prime Minister declared Eire would defend itself from attacks from any quarter. Speculation increased over reported United States pressure to obtain bases in Ireland. [Page 6.]

The first Americans to leave Occupied France since entry of the United States into the war arrived in Portugal with reports that 700 United States citizens were living in conditions approximating a concentration camp and with insufficient food. [Page 1.]

Renewed pressure by Berlin on Marshal Pétain for closer collaboration with the Germans was rumored as French collaborationists in Paris became unusually active.

Italy confiscated all property of the Texas Oil Company, including extensive network of gasoline filling stations, the German Radio reported.

Germany claimed one of its U-boats had sunk a British destroyer in the Atlantic and damaged another.

British bombers heavily attacked German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Emden and continued a now-sustained campaign of attacks on Brest.

National: U. S. Strong in South America

Ninety-five per cent of the people of South America "are with the United States 100 per cent," Christian M. Ravndal, assistant chief of the State Department Division of the American Republics, stated at Orlando, Fla., on returning to the United States from a South American tour.

The Atlantic Clipper, carrying 49 passengers, arrived last night at the La Guardia Field marine base in New York City.

Plans for construction of a natural gas pipe line about 900 miles long from the Texas panhandle into southern and eastern Wisconsin were announced by the Phillips Petroleum Company of New York.

Russia: Russians Cut Important Railroad

Russians cut railway linking main German defense positions in the Vyazma-Bryansk sector of the Central Front, in a deep thrust that recaptured Lyudinovo. [Page 1.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, January 12, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	9	The Home Forum	12
Daily Features Page	21	The Naturalness of Good (With Greek Translation)	
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	16		
Financial Pages	17-19		
For Children	14		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	9		
Local Arts and Theater Page	16		
Maine Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		

Weather Predictions

FAIR — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Court Orders Curley to Pay $500 a Week

City's five-year attempt to collect $42,000 in alleged fraud case now believed ended.

In the Boston court where his case had been nine times postponed, former Mayor James M. Curley, one-time Governor of Massachusetts, was today ordered to pay the City of Boston $42,000 in weekly payments of $500. This, legal experts believe, brings to an end the city's five-year attempt to collect that amount, allegedly received by the former Mayor in an "improper" settlement of a damage suit against the city.

The order was entered by Judge Bert E. Holland in West Roxbury District Court and becomes effective Jan. 19 when the first payment must be made.

This morning's court action culminated several months of recent litigation to satisfy the city's claim arising out of a land damage suit brought by the General Equipment Corp., as a result of damage to their property caused by subway construction in Kenmore Square.

Bill Filed in 1937

Inception of the city's action against the former Mayor was on Jan. 21, 1937, when a bill in equity was filed in Suffolk Superior Court against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, twice unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. In February, 1938, Judge Frederick W. Fosdick found that James M. Curley "corruptly accepted" $30,000 in a "corruptly authorized" settlement of the $85,000 General Equipment case. The former Mayor was ordered to repay the City $37,575 and Dr. Santosuosso was ordered to repay $25,050.

At this morning's hearing, tenth since the court sessions began on June 16, 1941, Edward F. McClennen, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, who has handled the suit for the city, summarized the income and expenditures of the former Mayor since Jan. 1, last year.

Total receipts since that time, he said, were $59,200. There was an excess of receipts over actual disbursements of $12,551.15, Mr. McClennen added.

Curley Assets Listed

"He (Mr. Curley) has also this residence (on Jamaica Way) and adjoining property of an assessed valuation of $59,800, subject to a mortgage of now less than $30,000," the Attorney pointed out.

"He has interest in the Christy Tank, the Governor Mercury Mines, the shares of a stock in a brewery, the pledged notes of the brewery, a piece of property at Buzzards Bay at a value of $300, and an annuity policy yielding $1,200 a year," the City's counsel continued.

Asking for an immediate payment of $1,000 Mr. McClennen urged the court to adopt the request made on Dec. 15 for an order of weekly payments totaling $500.

Wendell P. Murray, Counsel for Mr. Curley, objected to the order proposed by the city and termed the sum "grossly exaggerated." He

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Allies Bomb Nine Japanese Warships Taking Part in Invasion of Indies; Knox: No Early Showdown in Pacific

Says Atlantic is still main theater of sea war — Mayors study postwar tasks.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — The American people were told today by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, not to expect an "early, conclusive showdown" with the Japanese Navy in the Pacific. The Battle of the Atlantic is still the main sea struggle, he added.

Triumphant, full-scale naval engagements in the Pacific in the near future, are precluded, the Secretary explained to the annual United States Conference of Mayors, by the "elements of distance, of time, and the necessarily wide distribution of our naval forces."

He hastened to add that the Pacific Fleet "is not idle and you will hear from it again and again; when and where careful strategic considerations dictate."

The Navy Secretary's talk followed an address by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, President of the conference, in which he asked for a Federal emergency appropriation to care for priority unemployment in the nation's cities and recommended a special congressional committee to study postwar public works planning.

Postwar Plans Urged

"The war doesn't frighten me any longer, but the after-war period does frighten me," Mr. La Guardia told Mayors from all over the United States and special delegations from Canada and Mexico.

Declaring that "there isn't a city in the country" that can afford the relief necessary to meet priority unemployment now descending on them, Mayor La Guardia advocated that the Federal Government pay severance pay or an allowance for those thrown out of work in the war transformation and for those retraining for defense industries.

He also demanded that the Federal Government bear the cost of administering automobile and tire rationing programs. "I can't pull clerks off trees," he complained, adding, "I suppose they'll ask where the Federal Government is going to get the money. I've got the answer to that too. Abolish some of the useless agencies in Washington. And I can itemize them."

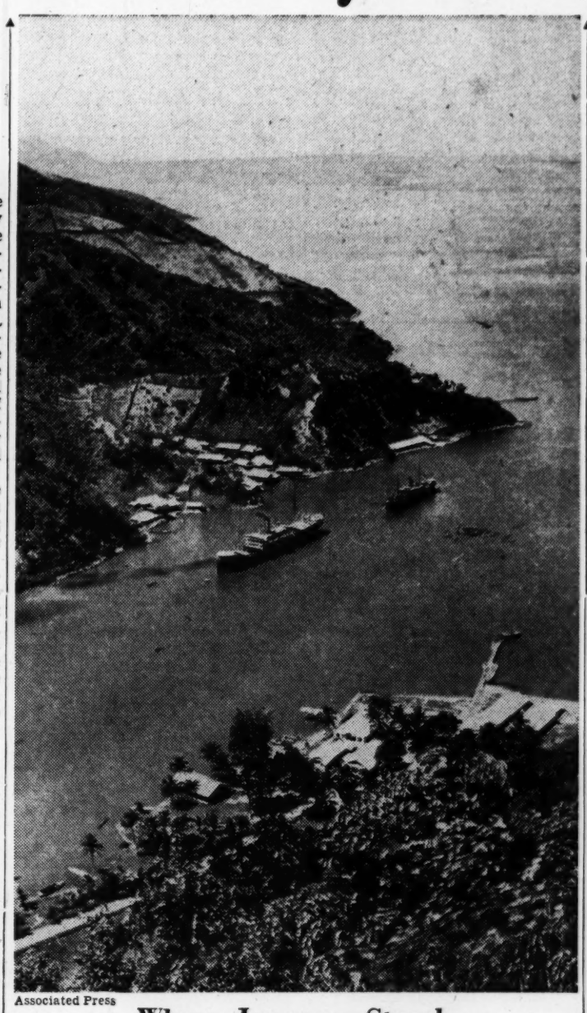
What of U. S. Navy?

Secretary Knox's reply to the oft-asked query as to what the American Navy is doing was given to the Mayors in these words:

"The Navy's task is enormous and unprecedented. There is fighting to do, but there are also our long, long coasts to guard, our far-flung bases and outposts and the Panama Canal to protect.

"Under Roosevelt," he declared,

Continued on Page 10, Column 5



Associated Press

Where Japanese Struck

Three Japanese landings were reported Jan. 11 on the Minahassa Peninsula, Island of Celebes, in the Netherlands East Indies. Picture shows Bay of Gorontalo on the peninsula, narrow northern arm of the island.

Japanese press attack on American forces holding Philippine strongholds—Drive south in Malaya toward Singapore to forestall promised U. S. aid—Kuala Lumpur reported taken.

Netherlands land and air forces—backed by Australian and possibly United States warplanes—battled intensely against Japanese parachute and sea-borne troops which launched their long-expected invasion of the Netherlands East Indies.

Nipponese troops, according to the Tokyo version, had captured the island of Tarakan, lying just off the Borneo shore, and also Menado, on the northern arm of Celebes.

Two Japanese cruisers, a destroyer, and two transports were reported damaged by Dutch bombers while United States planes set one Japanese battleship afire, and attacked another cruiser and two more transports. This was in addition to two transports sunk by a Dutch submarine in the Gulf of Siam yesterday.

Racing against expected British and United States reinforcements for the Far East, Japan also pushed further south in Malaya, presumably occupying the Malaya rubber center at Kuala Lumpur and driving to within 150 miles of Singapore.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defending Philippine forces, both northwest of Manila and defending Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay, were subject to increased enemy land and air attacks today.

A Japanese stab Sunday at the United States naval station at Tutuila, Samoan Islands, presumably by a submarine firing from the surface, caused no damage to the station itself and only slight injury to personnel, a U. S. Army communiqué reported.

Japanese Speed Reinforcements As U. S. Troops Hold

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — Unyielding American and Filipino resistance on the North Manila Bay front is forcing the Japanese to bring up fresh troops after previous attacks had been thrown back with heavy losses.

With an artillery battle raging along the entire front and ground activity increasing, the Japanese renewed their aerial attacks upon defense installations and fortifications, presumably those in Manila Bay.

These latest reports supplement an earlier War Department communiqué which told of the firing of a Japanese battleship by American four-engine bombers.

At the same time, Norman J. O. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, confirmed reports from Washington that American and British reinforcements were expected in the Far East in such force as to protect British Oceania against "any menace."

Although admitting that the Japanese attack had been launched against General MacArthur's right flank with "tremendous force," the War Department communiqué said that "American and Philippine soldiers defending previously prepared positions repulsed the attack with heavy losses."

MacArthur's Wisdom Shown

The announcement that American casualties were "relatively small" is seen as confirming still further General MacArthur's wisdom in establishing his last-ditch line of resistance in the comparatively easily defensible terrain of hilly Bataan Peninsula.

This is the second time that Japanese attacks have beaten vainly against the American posi-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Dutch Air Force, Aided by Allies, Strikes Japanese

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies fighting forces on land and in the air struck back today at strong Japanese invasion footholds on Borneo and Celebes and claimed that, aided by their Allies, they bombed two Japanese cruisers, a destroyer, and two transports.

[The Allies apparently were United States and Australian Air forces.]

Japanese parachutists and seaborne forces were battling doggedly in an effort to improve the positions they won early Jan. 11 at the oil center island of Tarakan, off northeastern Borneo and on the northern arm of Celebes.

Of the Allied aerial blows at the shipping which carried and supported the invasion, the special statement said:

"Allied planes yesterday shot down four Japanese planes over Minahassa (Northern Celebes) while they further scored two direct hits on a Japanese cruiser and a near miss on a destroyer.

"This morning two Australian planes near Menado (where the Japanese landed on Celebes) were shot down in flames by the Japanese.

Direct Hit on Cruiser

"Our bombers this morning scored a direct hit on a Japanese cruiser lying off Tarakan, while our (American-made) Glenn Martin bombers also scored two direct hits on two Japanese transport ships lying there."

The Dutch announced Dec. 11 that one of its submarines operating with the British fleet had sunk two enemy transports in the Gulf of Siam.

The Batavia Radio declared that it has been anticipated that Tarakan could not hold out long in event of an attack and that arrangements had been made to destroy installations there if it became necessary to abandon the island.

[The Japanese claimed Tarakan had surrendered.]

The Batavia Radio continued: "The oil fields (of Tarakan) have been thoroughly mined and it may be relied upon that preparations have been made with usual Dutch thoroughness to such an extent that nothing will be left to the enemy," the broadcast said.

Dutch hopes of successfully defending the Indies, long regarded as the major Japanese goal in the South Pacific, were bolstered by the expectation of speedy aid from their British and American allies.

United States warships have been reported operating in East Indies waters and it was assumed here they would join in resisting the invasion.

The Japanese invasion was launched before dawn Jan. 11 after days of preliminary aerial reconnaissance which forewarned the Dutch.

Warships Guard Troops

At Tarakan, the Japanese succeeded in landing troops from a fleet of transports under protection of warships despite a heavy bombardment by Dutch planes.

In addition to scoring direct hits on two troopships, Dutch bombers shot down three Japanese planes

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Soviets Cut Rail Link To Nazi Winter Front

By the Associated Press

Monday, Jan. 12

Capture of the steel-producing center of Lyudinovo, on the Bryansk-Vyazma-Rzhev railway, was claimed by the Russians today. Severance of the important railroad cuts German lateral communications behind positions on the central front where Hitler was expected to attempt establishment of a stable winter defense line.

At the same time the Soviets announced reoccupation of Tikhonova Pustyn, another railway junction a few miles north of Kaluga.

A British radiocast heard by CBS quoted a Kuibyshev spokesman as declaring the Russians were within 80 miles of Smolensk and moving forward rapidly. The locality of the advance was not given but it presumably meant that the Russians already had swept beyond Lyudinovo.

Important Gains

The latest Russian advance meant, it was said, that the Soviet forces were firmly astride the vital railway system linking Smolensk and the Ukraine; that Byransk, a major railway junction, was definitely threatened, and that Orel, 75 miles east of Bryansk on the Moscow-Kharkov railroad, had been flanked.

The Russian front thus extended from Leningrad to a point behind the fortress city of Novgorod, 100 miles south of Leningrad, thence southeastward to a bulge near Rzhev, then along an irregular line curving behind Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, which the Germans still hold.

From the Mozhaisk area the line bulges out once more to Mosalsk, turns southward to Lyudinovo, the point of the extreme central advance thus far, then curves back and runs southward behind Orel, Kursk, Kharkov, and on to the Sea of Azov.

Balaklava Recaptured

A Vichy, France, news agency dispatch said that the Russians advancing in the Crimea had reoccupied Balaklava, scene of the famous charge of the Light Brigade, after a 24-hour battle. If confirmed, this would mean the Russians dominated the entire southern extremity of the Crimean peninsula.

Red cavalrymen, Soviet reports said, were keeping the Germans on the run after tanks and infantrymen had demolished Nazi formations.

The Russians further declared they had a huge new "ski army"

drilling in Siberia and about ready to strike the Germans on the Western Front. This force comprises infantrymen, artillery troops, engineers and signal corps men, it was said.

A spokesman on the Kuibyshev radio estimated yesterday that the Germans, since Nov. 16, had lost 1,500,000 in casualties, including 200,000 killed. This figure boosted to 6,500,000 the Russian estimates of the German fatalities, wounded and missing since the invasion began last June.

Soviet troops have captured many locomotives and railway cars in the Crimea and workers rapidly are putting lines in order for traffic, a Tass radiocast said.

On other parts of the front, railway and communications men, working night and day despite severe cold and snows, were said to have restored more than 200 miles of captured track and 47 bridges in less than a month in order to keep munitions, troops, and supplies rolling to the front.

Russians press Nazis with ski troops: Page 10.

Food Shortages Face U. S. Prisoners in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 12—The first Americans to get away from France since the entry of the United States into the war have arrived in Portugal. They informed this writer that 700 United States citizens are being herded in a form of concentration camp at University City, the resident section for university students at Paris, and that they were suffering considerably from shortage of food supplies.

Most of those held are described as resident businessmen who have lived 20 to 30 years in France. They include Roy Weeks, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Norman Lewis, acting President of the TNT Club; Dr. Jackson, head of the America Hospital, and many other well-known figures.

The wives of these men have not been arrested, but they are living under surveillance and in difficult circumstances, as all bank accounts are blocked. There is, however, no sign of any bad treatment on the part of the Germans.

The arrests followed a large-scale search of all Paris cafes for Communists, Jews and Americans immediately following the United States' declaration of war.

The general situation in France is described as growing worse, but the morale of the people has been enormously uplifted by the news that America is in the war. The shortage of clothing is appalling, but there is no confirmation of any requisitioning yet for the German armies on the eastern front. The French people still believe that the Vichy chief of state, Marshal Philippe Pétain, is doing his utmost under the most difficult conditions and it is common knowledge that Germany would pay 1,000,000 French prisoners for the Vichy fleet.

Meat in Paris is virtually unobtainable, except occasionally at hotels. The behaviour of the German troops is generally good but "nervy," due to sniping fatalities, which are deplored by a majority of the population, who are invariably forced to pay the heaviest.

Vichy-Rome relations grow more friendly: Page 7.

All Wool and a Yard Wide Soon to Have New Meaning

Wool clothing is not going to be what it used to be—and neither are prices, and probably styles, too.

But cheerio, the wool togs that are coming on, though not as good as we have been getting, will keep everybody warm. They will be better than the "ersatz" garments of the Germans which run 100 per cent without wool.

Also, the prices give no promise of really skyrocketing. The rises may not go too high.

This is the way that wool men in Boston, center of the industry for the country, forecast today the woolen suits, overcoats, dresses, etc., that will be with us in another season.

The shift is already beginning. Some mills are turning out wool stockings that are of the same weight as of yore, look the same and have the same price. But they are not as strong as they might be, and the value is not there. They are using a single yarn instead of two twisted together.

In wool suits and overcoats quality may be hit by the substitutes not serving quite as well, still not too badly.

Not So Good for Worsted

As to worsted suits, that's something else. Substitutes to work in with worsted are not as abundant as with wool. Rayon is one of the best—but there isn't enough rayon to go around. So as one man in the trade guessed today, worsted suits next fall may prove lighter. Yet the mills have some months ahead to invent another way out.

All this is happening though there is probably more wool in the world today than ever before. Production of wool in this country has also built up to a higher level.

However, though the quantity of wool on the globe is if anything abnormal, the problem of transportation jumps in to upset supplies. Ships are being used for other purposes, there are fewer of them, since this country got into the war they can move less freely, and on top of that Japan will probably interfere with wool from Australia.

Australia has been giving us 35 per cent of our wool and South Africa 6 per cent.

In addition, the Government has now allocated the supply so as to cut down wool for civilian use the first quarter of this year to 40 per cent of what it was a year ago, and of worsted to 50 per cent. This restriction may increase. Further, if wool from Australia is dumped on the Pacific coast, it will be hard to transport some of it to the eastern mills, where the facilities of the industry center.

Wages Must Be Met

The new high wages being paid in the textile industry also tend to lift what the consumer pays, it is said.

"People will have to learn the value of reclaimed and reprocessed wool which has been a very useful article but has been scoffed at by wool growers because of being in competition with them," said one of the national figures in the wool trade today.

"England has been using reprocessed and reclaimed wool for years and has known its value.

"Our people will be called on to use more of these substitutes. They have to be labeled. Our people have been choosy from sentiment.

"Thoughtful use of substitutes will be helpful in reducing the cost of the raw material of the fabrics.

"A good overcoat does not need 100 per cent wool because re-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Early Practice Blackouts Throughout the New England District Announced

Tobin Moves To Disqualify Case Counsel

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston moved today to disqualify three attorneys who have supported legal proceedings to remove him from office on charges of corrupt practices. He also sought dismissal of the petition.

The Mayor's motion followed quickly the action of Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court in allowing the joinder of two additional names to the election petition.

Giving no reason for his objections to their appearances, Mayor Tobin questioned the right of Emil E. Fuchs, Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, and Albert West to appear. The three men conducted the examination of more than a score of witnesses who testified before Judge Brogna on the preliminary application of five voters for permission to file the removal proceedings.

Served Also in Recount

Mr. Fuchs and Mr. Kelly also served as counsel for petitioners who sought to compel the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Boston to turn over its checked voting list in behalf of James M. Curley, defeated candidate for Mayor in the recent election.

Both men also served as counsel for the former Governor in the recount hearings. Mr. West, during the campaign, supported Joseph Lee, Boston school committeeman, who also was defeated in the mayoralty race.

"Without waiving any rights," the Tobin petition read, "and without submitting himself to the jurisdiction of the Court, the respondent, appearing specially for the sole purpose of presenting this motion, objects to each and all of the appearances" of the three attorneys.

Asks for Dismissal

Through his attorneys, Timothy F. Callahan and Edward M. Dangel, Mayor Tobin asked that the appearances of the three men be stricken from the records and the petition dismissed.

Addition of two names to the petition to remove Mayor Tobin today guaranteed the hearing, jeopardized last week by withdrawal of one of the voters, before the three-Judge Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Brogna allowed the petitioners to join the ouster proceedings filed against the Mayor on charge of violating the Corrupt Practices Act. The petitioners are Miss Ethel M. Williams of West Roxbury, and Edward C. Monahan of Roslindale. The petition was allowed as of Dec. 31, thus bringing the petitioners within the 60 days required by statute after the holding of the election.

Complications in the Tobin ouster move followed the attempt last week by Miss Anne L. Childs of Jamaica Plain to withdraw from the proceedings. Her petition has not yet been acted upon by the court.

The withdrawal of Miss Childs, however, would have disqualified the petition on the ground that it did not carry sufficient signatures. Five names must be on such a petition according to statute.

By a Staff Photographer

Administering N. E. Prices

In the front lines of Uncle Sam's home battle against inflation are these three officers of the newly-opened New England Office of Price Administration: (Left to right) Kenneth B. Backman of Newton, Director; Carl Rogers, Executive Officer, and Frank L. Downey, Chief Regional Inspector.

New England Area Office Of OPA Opens

To protect Mr. and Mrs. New England Consumer from exorbitant prices and profiteering, Uncle Sam today opened in Boston a regional headquarters of the Office of Price Administration.

New England deputies of Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrater, will set ceilings on such products as sugar, tires, and rents, and conduct a regional campaign against inflation.

Investigations and possible prosecution of offenders will be conducted by a legal staff in Boston. Previously action of a punitive nature has always been conducted through Washington.

Kenneth B. Backman of Newton, Mass., former manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, is Director. Carl Rogers of Boston, executive officer, and Frank L. Downey of North Easton, Mass., chief regional inspector, are other top-ranking officials.

The office is located at 17 Court Street.

Maine to Imprison Minister for Life

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—Arthur F. Cox, Jehovah's Witness Minister who killed a deputy sheriff who refused to hear his religious teachings, goes into Superior Court today to be sentenced to prison for life.

Imposition of the sentence, mandatory in Maine upon conviction for murder, was delayed by the former Philadelphian's appeal, to the State Supreme Court, which rejected it last month.

The Minister contended that he fired at E. Dean Pray when the World War veteran, brandishing a tire-iron, advanced on him after ordering him out of Pray's North Windham garage Aug. 20, 1940.

Cox and two colleagues said they had gone to the garage to play phonograph records expounding their beliefs.

Dwyer's the Mayor When Tobin's Away

Boston's plethora of Mayors was ended late this afternoon when the City Council solved the puzzle of Who's mayor when the Mayor's away by designating William F. Dwyer, new Councilor from Ward 21, Brighton-Allston District, to fill the job.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is in Washington. Ordinarily the President of the City Council would act in his place. But, the newly organized Council had not named its head up to late today.

Meantime, City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle, a well-known authority on municipal law, had claimed that, legally, he was Acting Mayor.

Until the Council's vote this afternoon Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Doyle were dividing the honors, Acting Mayor Doyle signing papers and acting in a legal capacity, and Acting Mayor Dwyer handling the social end.

Acting Regional Supervisor Issues Call of Army Official

Practice blackouts will be held shortly in sections of New England, Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting Regional Director of Civilian Defense, announced in Boston today. Mr. Loughlin took over the duties of his new office in Boston as his predecessor, Dean James M. Landis, reported in Washington to commence his new job as National Executive of Civilian Defense.

Indications that blackout plans are going forward in Boston came today when John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, announced appointment of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan as Blackout Officer for the City. Naming of John C. Kiley, prominent real estate man, as Evacuation Officer for the city, also was announced.

Mr. Loughlin's statements came upon his receipt of a request from Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Commanding General of the First Interceptor Command, U. S. Army, as follows:

"It is requested that you furnish this headquarters with a statement as to the expected elapse of time from the receipt of the blackout orders at the District Warning Center to the completion of an effective blackout throughout the entire Warning District. If figures are not available, it is suggested that you give your best estimate, until such time as experience provides definite data."

Information Sought

Acting on this plea, the Regional Office requested New England State Directors of Civilian Defense to furnish the best information available on the time required to put a blackout order into effect.

General McDonnell's request, however, was viewed as making such practice maneuvers in the near future virtually necessary.

These blackouts would be held on a small scale at first, perhaps one street or one neighborhood, Mr. Loughlin explained. Actual plans for practice dousing of lights would rest, however, with State Civilian Defense authorities.

The First Interceptor Command is the Army agency in whom sole authority to order real emergency blackouts has been vested.

Dean Landis Speaks

In taking over the duties of his predecessor as Regional Director of Civilian Defense, Mr. Loughlin stated that the office would continue as usual "along the lines laid down by Dean Landis." He has been assistant to Mr. Landis in the Boston office since August, 1941.

In his last public address before going to Washington, Dean Landis yesterday told the American Jewish Congress at the Hotel Bradford that every man and woman must enlist in the war effort "gladly and without whimpering."

He warned against the attitude of "Let George do it," and emphasized that civilians must unite to build a war front at home.

People will be called upon "to perform tasks that have no glamour, no display, no titles," he continued. "We must accept these roles and learn to be spiritually and physically tough."

"Every ounce of civilian energy put into these jobs will release just that much power to fight the actual battle," he said.

Without going into details, Dean Landis hinted at restrictions on foodstuffs by saying that there may be diversion of some of our normal foodstuffs and that if this happens, "we will have to adjust our diets adequately to protect our health and well-being."

Raid Rules for Deaf

Air raid rules for protection of the hard of hearing were issued by Regional defense authorities in New England. The first rule is that air raid wardens should take a census of all people who cannot hear warning sirens. The next point is that these people should wear hearing aids, listen to the radio, and also have signal lights installed if they cannot hear telephone or door bells, so they can be reached in time of emergency. Such persons living alone were urged to leave a pass key with neighbors and also to make arrangements for being warned by two or three neighbors in time of air alarm.

Trustees Take Steps for Razing The El Structure

Preliminary steps in demolition of the $5,600,000 Atlantic Avenue El were being taken today under court order.

Simultaneously, Directors of the Boston Elevated Company—who stand to lose money if the structure is razed—were reported considering an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled last Friday that the structure, potential source of 10,000 tons of scrap steel, must be razed.

Directors of the Boston Elevated Company, representing private stockholders, had opposed the move, while the Trustees, in direct charge of operations, had approved it.

Application forms on which bids will be submitted by companies wishing the job of demolition today were in the process of preparation, representatives of the Trustees declared.

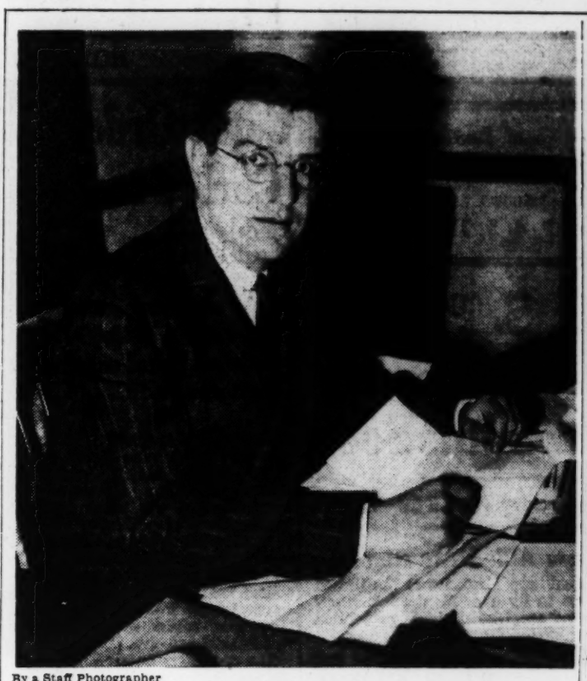
First bids will be accepted late this week or early next, they said.

Meanwhile, the Directors will meet late this week, reportedly to consider an appeal. Joseph P. Manning, Chairman of the Board, said today there could be no further action at least until after this meeting.

Demolition of the elevated structure, idle since 1936, could only be performed at a net loss, it is expected. Although the steel would be of great value in munitions production, it would not bring a high enough price to pay the expense of taking it down, according to best estimates.

Any loss incurred through demolition would be sustained by the stockholders.

Unless the court decision is appealed, demolition operations would legally have to begin before Feb. 8.



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Loughlin

Who became Acting New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense today, succeeding Dean James M. Landis who was transferred to Washington to become Executive of the National Office of Civilian Defense, of which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York is Director.

Taxpayers Federation Heads Enlisting in Public Service

Up and Down Beacon Hill

With no fanfare, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is doing considerable public service by loaning key men to accomplish important State work.

Chief example is Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts' six-foot-four, two-fisted Tire Rationing Administrator. Upon call from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Federation gave Mr. Joyce a leave of absence to take over the rationing job, an unpaid, but important, job. The Federation is paying Mr. Joyce his usual salary while he is on State duty.

Mr. Joyce's Federation superior, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director, is now assisting the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in connection with its budget requirements for civilian defense work. Mr. MacDonald is also aiding J. Welles Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee, in reorganizing the Committees' staff.

Both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Joyce, who is the Federation's Assistant Executive Director, are among the ablest lobbyists on Beacon Hill. During the 1941 Legislative session, however, Mr. Joyce was the most active. His work so attracted the Governor's attention that Mr. Joyce was offered one of the State's choicest and best-paying jobs. He declined the appointment.

Other Federation contributions to State service include Byron Roscoe of Arlington, who acted as Mr. Joyce's assistant during the 1941 legislative session. Mr. Roscoe is now helping Mr. Joyce on Tire Rationing. Similarly, Eliot Marple of Reading, the Federation's publicity director, has been doing publicity work for the Tire Rationing Board. Both men continue to be paid by the Federation.

But the taxpayers group is not the only organization lending its personnel to the State to aid in the emergency. Ellerton J. Brehaut, director of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and expert analyst, has been loaned to the tire rationing organization to aid in establishing local tire quotas and in other complicated work.

Carrying out the Federation's economy creed, Mr. Joyce is keeping tire rationing costs down by borrowing, rather than purchasing or renting, furniture, and obtaining unpaid personnel wherever possible.

He is appealing to local boards to adopt the same course, to avoid levying upon taxpayers additional costs at a time when they are preparing for the greatly increased load of war costs.

Special Session

Jan. 26 now appears to be the tentative date for the forthcoming special session of the Legislature to consider a gubernatorial program of civilian defense expenditures and to ratify the Governor's vast powers under the war emergency.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, is busy drafting a legislative program to be presented by the Governor to the incoming session.

The Governor is expected to ask the Legislature to appropriate between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 for civilian defense and other costs. He is considering the advisability of salary increases for State workers receiving less than $2,000 a year.

Already the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has asked for State wage increases. The Executive Board of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees has just adopted a resolution calling upon the Governor to ask the special session for a 20 per cent increase in State wages.

It is understood the Governor is definitely against any new taxes to finance the special session appropriations. The only way to avoid such taxes is the combination of economy on non-defense work, use of free cash available from the 1941 fiscal year, tapping of highway fund money for defense work, and borrowing.

A total of $4,000,000 free cash was available at the end of the 1941 fiscal year. Of this, $2,000,000 has been used to reduce the State tax on cities and towns in 1942. The remaining $2,000,000 may be used to finance a portion of the special session appropriations. Halting of some State highway construction may make available several million dollars.

If the Governor can finance the civilian defense costs without new taxation or a sizeable bond issue he will be classed as a financial wizard.

Edgar M. Mills

Don't Purchase Defense Stuffs, Towns Told

Local communities were urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to provide whatever funds are necessary for administration and organization of civilian defense activities, but were cautioned against making appropriations now for major protective materials such as firefighting equipment, helmets, and uniforms.

The Governor pointed out that numerous inquiries had been received from municipal officials regarding the desirability of immediate action on appropriations for local defense purposes. The State's Chief Executive said that "under ordinary circumstances, any Governor hesitates to make recommendations concerning local policies, but, in view of the seriousness of the present situation and the lack of clarity in the various factors involved, it seems wise to make certain definite suggestions."

Governor Saltonstall pointed out "a bill to purchase equipment is pending in Congress and there is every reason to suppose that the Federal Government intends to provide either some equipment or the funds with which to purchase it.

"J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been requested to be in Washington on Wednesday to confer with officials there on all matters relating to equipment. Our special session of the Legislature, which will take place within a short time, will then, I hope, be in the best position to meet the situation in view of probable action by the Federal Government."

Strike Indicates Shortage of Fish And Higher Prices

With only 722,600 pounds of fresh fish landed at the Boston Fish Pier today, and no signs of a settlement of the dispute between fishermen and vessel owners in sight, a shortage of fresh fish with subsequent higher prices appears imminent.

In normal times, with good fishing weather, receipts on Monday—big day of the week for the trade—average as high as 2,000,000 pounds. In recent weeks fishing has been poor, but the Monday catch has not fallen below 1,000,000 pounds and has hovered closer to 1,500,000.

Three trawlers, four draggers, one line trawler and seven small boats made up the fleet of arrivals today. And the comparative small receipts forced dealers to draw on their stocks in storage to meet the day's demand. About 30 boats are now idle in port with the crews refusing to sail until the strike is settled.

The deadlock arose over the question of who should pay war risk insurance for men aboard the vessels.

Failure to adjust the issue is likely to extend the tie-up to the entire industry, involving 3,500 fishermen and about 5,000 shore workers, such as fish handlers, cutters, packers and shippers.

Wholesale dealers' prices at the fish pier today were higher than last week by two cents or more a pound. Large cod was 14 to 15 cents a pound today; market cod 12½ to 13½; and haddock 11 to 12 cents.

The men demand a $5,000 war risk life insurance policy for each man, a $20 bonus for each trip and a $200 protection for clothing and other personal property.

All Wool and a Yard Wide

Continued from Page 1

claimed or reprocessed wool (waste around the mill) will serve. An overcoat does not get as heavy use as a suit. Proper substitutes will reduce the cost of the fabric without sacrifice to the wearing quality or warmth.

Styles to Be Simplified

"As to suits, for the less expensive suitings you may have a cotton warp giving strength with a filling of heavier woolen yarn. This will cost less than wool and its wearing quality compared with the lesser expense is high. For emergency purposes such suits will answer. They will not be as good as we have been getting, but they will keep the body warm.

"Styles may be jeopardized to save expense and labor. More uniformity may be required to promote greater mass production. They are trying to do this in England, as they have already done in Germany and Russia.

"Prices of wool for civilian purposes have already been held down by a practical ceiling on the raw materials going into the fabric. If there is an increase in cost it will come in manufacturing and garment manufacturing and possibly in the retail trade.

"Clothing may be worn longer. It is often possible to postpone buying. Many may come to boast of the long wearing of good clothing as they did in the last war."

Youth Arrested On Sabotage Charge

Boston police were holding in custody today Robert H. Willey, of Medford, charged with willful and malicious destruction of property of the General Alloys Company, South South Boston, which is engaged in making castings for the airplane industry.

Young Willey, a former employee of General Alloys, was arrested this morning at his present place of employment in Woburn.

Up until his suspension early last month Mr. Willey, police said, was in charge of the storage and movement of more than 20,000 patterns used at the South Boston plant.

Two truckloads of military equipment being shipped south by the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal were held up for 18 hours yesterday and today by a strike of 80 union employees of the Seaboard freight lines, State officials disclosed this afternoon.

Company officials said the strike, affecting four trucks in all, was called when the company refused a union demand that seven trucks be operated to carry the same load.

The strike ended shortly after noon today with the men working under a temporary agreement.

Curley Ordered to Pay

Continued from Page 1

repeated his statement made at previous hearings that the former Governor was making every effort to realize on his property.

"When desperation is greatest," Mr. Murray told the court, "it is hardest to realize on one's assets." He asked the court to dismiss its order of June 16, 1941, requiring Mr. Curley to itemize his receipts and expenditures and prohibiting disbursements of any funds except those for living expenses, automobile, and insurance.

After asking counsel's permission to use testimony given at his office last week behind closed doors as evidence Judge Holland notified the attorneys he would revoke the order of June 16.

"In revoking the order it will leave only the order I shall make this morning in effect," the Judge stated.

Following a conference with the Clerk of Court Judge Holland continued:

"I am informed by the Clerk that there is the usual order he can prepare. I am making an order this morning that $500 be paid weekly on the judgment, the first payment to be made Jan. 19, a week from today, and weekly payments thereafter."

Curley in Court

Thus ended the city's controversy with its former Chief Executive over the recovery of an original amount of $30,000 swelled to more than $42,000 by accrued interest.

Mr. Curley, nattily dressed as usual, was in Court this morning when the order to begin repayment was made. He left the court room at the close of the case followed by an entourage of friends and legal advisers.

Several Postponements

The long litigation, which has witnessed several postponements to permit Mr. Curley to realize on his mercury mines—"the Governor Mercury Mines, 25 miles beyond Midas in the County of Ivanhoe, Nevada"—has produced other legal proceedings, notably the perjury charges brought against Frederick H. Graves of Boston, agent for insurance firms involved in the damage settlement.

The district court hearings have not been bereft of excitement, such as when Judge Holland moved the hearing from the court to his law offices on Tremont Street and barred reporters because of lack of space.

The so-called General Equipment Case first came to public notice as a result of a Boston Finance Commission report. Remaining is the libel suit brought by Mr. Curley against the Boston Herald—an outgrowth of the case. The suit is expected to come to trial in a few weeks.

Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky

Mme. Natalya Ouchkoff Koussevitzky, who passed on at her home, Druce Street, Brookline, Mass., was the wife of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mme. Koussevitzky was born at Viatka, North Russia, and was educated at the University of Moscow. She later attended the Sorbonne in Paris, where she made a special study of social science.

Not only had she helped her husband in the organization and administration of his concerts, but was a partner with him in Editions Russes de Musique, a music publishing house. She was also prominent as a sculptress. She became an American citizen last year, at the same time as her husband.

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"C'm On, Girls, Let's Crack-the-Whip"

Here are four wind-blown girls putting their best skate forward as they sweep down the ice of Turner's Pond, Walpole, Mass. The quaint, swirling dresses were worn as part of a week end carnival that featured historical costumes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Friendly Entertainment Night" will be held by the North End Union with a special musical program by the South End Music School, a lecture entitled "The Function of the War Fund," by Piers Levi of the United War Fund, and a play "The Miracle of the Clock." At the North End Union, 20 and 32 Parmenter Street, Boston, 8 p. m.

Defense lecture, "Treatment of Fires," by Sidney Field, Chief of the Melrose Fire Department, will be given under the auspices of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club as a public contribution to the community. This is the second in a series of home defense lectures being given on Monday and Wednesday evenings throughout the month of January. At Corinthian Hall, 523 Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands, 8 p. m.

Heinrich Gebhard, concert pianist and composer, will speak on "How I Teach a Piece" and will illustrate his lecture with Nocturne in F sharp major and Scherzo in B flat minor by Chopin. This lecture will be under the auspices of the Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston and will be held in Steinert Hall, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

"What of America's Future?" will be the subject discussed by Prof. Clifton J. Furness of the New England Conservatory of Music before the Pi Kappa Lambda fraternity meeting. At the New England Conservatory, Recital Hall, 8:30 p. m. The public is invited free.

Gay Havana and Mexico will be pictured in the colored sound films of the New York and Cuba Mail Line and Augirres Tours being shown in the Grand Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. This movie is being shown under the auspices of the "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Service and tickets may be acquired through this department in the lobby of the hotel. At 9 p. m.

Tuesday

A lecture on current affairs will be given by William Henry Chamberlin, foreign correspondent, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Lecture at Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon treet, at 11 a. m. Tickets are $1 apiece and may be acquired at the League office or at the entrance to the Hall

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Chinese Porcelains" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Civilian defense problems for the blind will be discussed by Mrs. William Kirlin, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, before the weekly forum for the blind conducted by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation division at the Emmanuel Church Library, 15 Newbury treet, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fire Does $50,000 Damage in Brockton

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—A general alarm fire early today virtually destroyed the two upper floors of the three-story brick Clark block in the business district here. Damage was estimated unofficially at $50,000.

In freezing temperature, firemen struggled an hour before controlling the blaze, which threatened the adjacent Brockton National Bank. Whitman and Stoughton departments also answered the alarm. Offices, including the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen's headquarters, occupied the two upper stories of the Clark block. Water damaged two restaurants and a novelty store on the ground floor.

Homecrafts to Be Taught

Now that it's again patriotic to be thrifty, a number of women as well as men will begin tonight at Boston Center for Adult Education to learn how to repair leaky faucets, broken electric cords, window panes, and to cane chair seats, make and paint shelves, slip covers, and upholster the sagging sofa.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, becoming mostly cloudy tonight; warmer, with lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; 15 to 25 mile per hour winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with very light snow, followed by clearing tonight. Warmer in the central and south portions.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; lowest temperature 25 to 30 degrees.

Eastport to Block Island: Smallcraft warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	15	New Orleans	48	34
Chicago	31	22	New York	26	19
Denver	51	30	Norfolk	35	13
Kansas City	46	34	Philadelphia	28	9
Los Angeles	75	51	St. Louis	42	31
Miami	83	51	San Francisco	62	46
Minneapolis	38	26	Washington	34	13

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:04 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 7:30 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

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Tribute to Lafayette Told In Leaflets Dropped on France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Much of the contents of the American leaflets dropped by the Royal Air Force over Occupied France last week telling the French people of the tremendous war plans by the United States and reminding them of ties that long have bound the United States and France, was taken from an address by President Roosevelt to Congress, May 20, 1934, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the passing of the Marquis de Lafayette.

In that address the President said in part:

The Marquis de Lafayette was referred to in a general order to our Army and Navy as "the distinguished friend of the United States"; and the Congress, with rare felicity, added to this phrase, "the friend of Washington and the friend of liberty."

In this three-fold role of friendship, we, the people of this nation, have enshrined him in our hearts and today we cherish his memory above that of any citizen of a foreign country. It is as one of our nation's peerless heroes that we hail him, just as his beloved France enshrined him in the Pantheon of her immortal sons.

Many generations later, more than 2,000,000 American boys backed by the solidarity of a great nation, went to France. Those soldiers and sailors were repaying the debt of gratitude we owe to Lafayette and at the same time they were seeking to preserve those fundamentals of liberty and democracy to which, in a previous age, he had dedicated his life.

No Higher Tribute

There is no higher tribute we can pay to his memory than we pay today. . . .

It stands on the record of the day that "Lafayette was the only man who ever was, in his personal capacity, publicly received by the Senate of the United States." The record shows that they received him "as a brother rather than a stranger, as one of a loving family, come from a distant shore, after a long and weary absence, to revisit the friends of his youth. . . ."

Senator Barbour of Virginia presented him. The President and the senators rose from their seats, uncovered, and the General, advancing toward the chair of the Senate, was invited to take a seat prepared for him on the right of the chair. The Senate was then adjourned, the while the Senators flocked about their guest and gave him a warmhearted welcome.

It was given to the House of Representatives to extend the welcome of the nation. Exactly such an assembly as this now before me met in the hall of Representatives, every branch of the Government fully in attendance. . . .

I like to remember also the picture of the visit of General Lafayette to General Jackson at the Hermitage. When Lafayette landed at Nashville, the people stood far back and let Jackson go forward alone to greet him and to welcome him as his feet touched the shore.

Greeted by Veterans

At the official welcome of the State of Tennessee, a group of Revolutionary soldiers, some 30 or 40 officers and men, stepped forward to greet the old patriot. He saluted each of them with animation and affection. Suddenly his eye fell on one whom he had known in France, who had come with him to America and had been at his side during the Revolution. This worn and wearied old soldier had ridden 100 miles to see his old general, and when they met they fell into each other's arms, kissed each other as only Frenchmen can perform that act of devotion, and sobbed aloud. . . .

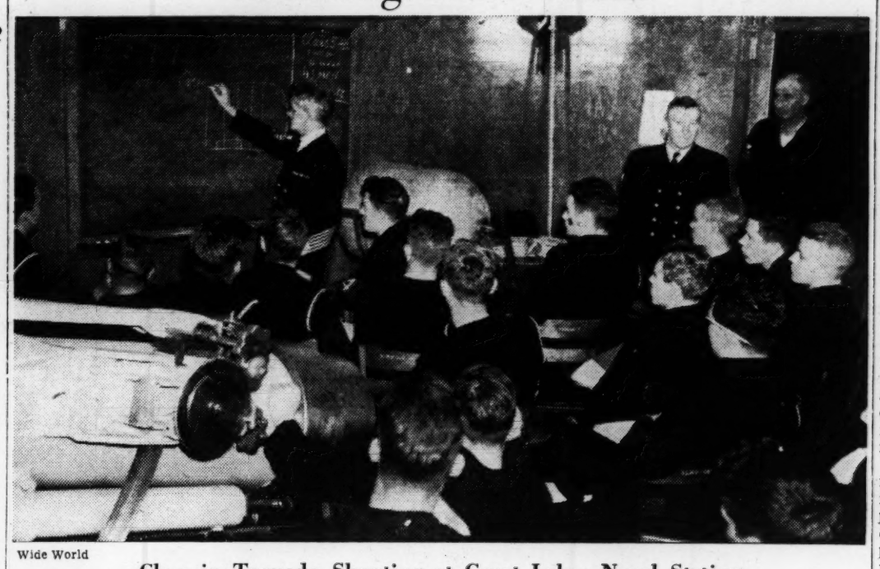
Today I have brought to show to the Congress of the United States another link between Lafayette and our country—a sword which has never yet been shown to the American people.

After the termination of the World War and the reoccupation of Alsace by the French, this sword was rediscovered. Its history is this: Shortly before the death of Washington his old companions in arms—those gallant Frenchmen who had taken part in our War of the Revolution—joined together and had this sword made by special order to be presented to their former Commander-in-Chief.

Before the presentation could be made, Washington died and 133 years later, through the fine courtesy and feeling of the present Government of France, the sword was brought to America by a distinguished descendant of General Lafayette and presented to the present President of the United States. This sword rests and will rest for all time below the portrait of President Washington in the White House. . . .

Mr. Amassador, I trust that you will inform our good friend, the President of the French Republic, the Government of France, and through them the people of France, that on this hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette we, the representatives of the people of the United States, have assembled once more to do honor to the friend of America.

Learning Their Trade



Wide World

Class in Torpedo Shooting at Great Lakes Naval Station

Chief Torpedo Man I. A. Nash of Kansas City gives some blackboard instructions in the use of torpedoes to a class of prospective seamen at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

World War Scenes Revived At Great Lakes Naval Station

Wide World-Associated Press

U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION, Great Lakes, Ill.—The fresh-water seagulls that squall along the shore of Lake Michigan are blasé, but something happened here that made their eyes pop.

On a great, grassy plateau 30 miles north of Chicago, an Army of men swarmed in one day and started work which in a few months produced the biggest Naval training station in the world.

The World War was on. The United States Navy needed men, but quick. And what a jamboree they had! Soon—without a sizable boat in sight—there were 47,000 men milling around at Great Lakes, training for the Navy. There's an old wheeze that about 77,000 people ate here every day—the extra 30,000 stowed away in the confusion!

Great Lakes was so big that—well, a friend of mine swears he spent the whole World War here doing nothing but designing fire houses for the place.

With the Armistice, Great Lakes subsided almost to extinction. The hundreds of jerry-built emergency structures disappeared, leaving only a few squat stone nucleus buildings. Forty lone Marines patrolling the grounds were all that disturbed the wheeling of the gulls.

Today, a Great Lakes alumnus, or one of the original seagulls, can see the same thing is happening all over again.

Some $5,000,000 has been spent on its expansion, with $12,000,000 more expansion in the offing. Nine thousand sailors are in training. They're now building to accommodate 15,000 and eventually expect 25,000.

Homespun humorists have always got a great kick out of a naval station 1,000 miles from salt water. But it's quite sensible when you look into it.

Naval technique has reached the point these days where salt water is a relatively minor factor. A battleship is less a ship than a fortress, filled with highly specialized mechanisms, manned by specialists, many of whom can go through a whole day's work without having to look at the water. The brawny coal-stoker of World War days has been widely supplanted by a man described by one officer as a jeweler's assistant, making microscopic adjustments on an oil jet the size of a dime, so delicate it has to be taken out and tuned up every five or six hours.

Great Lakes is the biggest initial training center of this great army, or Navy of specialists.

Once you're past the crisp Marines at the gate, the place looks like a peaceful, sprawled-out prep school, full of blue-uniformed trousle-haired kids with sandlot shuffles and wide-eyed amazement at everything.

You think of a prep-school or college, yes—but with the regime crammed down from four years into six weeks. Look around again, and everything is speed—men drilling at one end of a yard the graders are still leveling. On this side of the campus, a group getting ready to graduate tomorrow. On the other side, recruits just shucking their civilian clothes for $112 uniform outfits.

Every minute of the six weeks is mapped out—drills; work, ranging from mess-hall service to doorknob-polishing; recreation; lectures on everything from naval traditions to knot-tying; workouts in 15-foot whaleboats, the biggest craft in sight—but the first boats a lot of the boys have ever seen.

Everything is nautical. On the reservation is "aboard"; off it is "shore leave." Time is in bells; in writing, 9:30 p. m. is 2130. Sleeping quarters are rooms filled with pipe frameworks, for ship hammocks. Closets are sailors' seabags.

The recruits get $21 a month apprentice seamen's pay. At the end of six weeks, they get nine days leave. Then about half the men go right into service, the other half to Navy specialty schools.

New U. S. to China Air Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 — The return here of Capt. Fred S. Ralph, commander of the Hong Kong Clipper, of Pan American Airways, which was destroyed without loss of life in the first Japanese air raid on Hong Kong on Dec. 7, disclosed the existence of a 16,800-mile airway route between the United States and China spanning two-thirds of the world. For military reasons, details of operations, equipment and terminal locations were withheld when announcement was made at a press conference held for Captain Ralph on Jan. 10.

The route covers about 12,000 miles previously established by Pan American Airways, while the rest is across the Indian Ocean between Africa and Burma.

Previously established sections of the route are 10,000 miles between New York and Khartoum, Egypt, by way of South America and 2,000 miles between Rangoon, Burma and China. The flight is made in a week at an average speed of 100 miles an hour, including stops.

"I can only confirm that there is a new line of communication from the Far East," I. W. Van Dusen, Vice-President of the airline, said. "All of the links making it up are operated by Pan American Airways."

The Hong Kong Clipper, a four-engine Sikorsky boat valued at $250,000, was sunk at its pier at Kaitek Airport on the Kowloon mainland of Hong Kong. Enemy airplanes machine-gunned the clipper after dropping bombs over fuel tanks and radio stations, Captain Ralph said, adding he was forced to hide behind a concrete pipe during the raid and saw the clipper sink after having been fired by Japanese tracer bullets.

Evacuation of Americans and Chinese National Government members in Hong Kong was organized at once, Captain Ralph said, the flights being held up until evening to gain the cover of darkness. Airplanes of the China National Aviation Corporation flew these refugees to Chungking, where Captain Ralph and his crew of six awaited transportation home.

Italian Group Protests Stigma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The Italian-American Labor Council, representing 200,000 Americans of Italian birth or descent, today had appealed to President Roosevelt to lift from German and Italian nationals who had filed first-citizenship papers before America's war entry the stigma of being branded as enemy aliens.

In a resolution, the council said it was "an obvious injustice to classify as enemy aliens many thousands of men and women thoroughly loyal to the institutions of the United States and to our cause in the war, men and women who are in fact refugees from political and racial persecution in Europe and whose presence in the United States is due primarily to their irreconcilable opposition to those dictators and governments with whom we are at war."

Luigi Antonini, General Secretary of the Italian Dressmakers Union, Local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, American Federation of Labor, sponsored the resolution. He said the action requested would not affect Japanese nationals since they were not eligible for citizenship and, therefore, would not have taken out first citizenship papers.

Mr. Antonini disclosed that he had telegraphed to A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, a warning that various individuals and organizations had made "spurious" attempts to obtain official recognition regarding a "Free Italian" movement in the United States. The only movement deserving official recognition, Mr. Antonini held, was that led by Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister and anti-Fascist.

Call for Chaplains From Protestantism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—An S O S has just been sent out to American Protestantism for more chaplains for our armed forces. The Rev. Dr. S. Arthur Devan, Director of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, is appealing to leaders of the 30 larger Protestant denominations which the Commission represents, urging them to release the best of their younger clergymen for this service.

"It is the churches' great opportunity, for never before has religion in the armed forces received more complete backing by the War and Navy Departments," Dr. Devan said.

"With the new draft bill passed by Congress these additional chaplains are vitally needed.

"Applicants must be between the ages of 24 and 45 years and must be graduates of accredited colleges and seminaries. The Army requires three years of pastoral service. The Navy takes a man directly from the seminary. Both services require a denominational endorsement which, for Protestant candidates, is secured through the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C."

Take a Look At Auto's Fan Belt

Wide World-Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 12—How long has it been since you looked at the fan belt on your car motor?

If that belt were to let go while you were on a country highway miles from a service station, you'd be in real trouble.

On some cars the belt not only operates the fan that cools the water in the radiator, but it also keeps the generator working, operates the water pump and in some instances the fuel pump. Beyond that, however, a broken belt could twist the fan blades into uselessness and it might even whip through the radiator itself.

If your car has been driven 12,000 to 15,000 miles, you would do well to inspect the belt today and have it replaced if it shows any sign of shredding. If you are planning a long trip that will take you out of touch with service stations, carry a spare. You can buy one for $1 or less and its installation is a very simple process.

If you don't know how to put it on, your gasoline station attendant usually can show you. Ordinarily this is done by loosening the main bolt holding up the generator, which can be dropped a couple of inches to free the old belt, if it still remains behind the fan. You then bring the belt out by looping it under and in front of the fan blades. This procedure is just reversed to install the new one, the generator being lifted up and tightened in place to hold the new belt taut.

There is one very important precaution: if you're going to carry a spare make absolutely certain it is the right size; an off-size belt is useless.

Actors' Equity to Vote On Barring Subverters

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Actor's Equity Association said that a proposed amendment to its constitution barring Communists, Nazis, Fascists and their sympathizers from holding office or being employed by the union failed to gain the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption, although the amendment was favored 122 to 101 in balloting by paid-up senior resident members.

Equity indicated that a national referendum by mail would be ordered when Equity's council meets tomorrow.

Morgenthau Gave Private a Lift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—It looked for a while as though Private James E. Hughes would be AWOL from Camp Stewart, Tenn., but then along came the Secretary of the Treasury and Hughes thumbed a ride in his airplane and—well, here's what happened:

Hughes and his friend, Private Joseph McCarl, got 13 days' leave and went home to Rochester, N. Y., for a visit. They had to be back in Camp Stewart today. They planned to take a commercial plane from New York to Washington last night and then catch a train which would get them back just in time.

But there was only one seat left in the last plane which would enable them to make the train connection. Private Hughes insisted Private McCarl take it.

Then Private Hughes spotted a Coast Guard plane warming up. "Going to Washington?" he asked the pilot, Lieut. W. E. Sinton. The pilot said yes.

"How's for a ride?" asked Private Hughes. The pilot said he'd ask.

Why of course, said Secretary Morgenthau.

"He's a very nice guy," said Private Hughes as they arrived at the Washington Airport. And as he hurried off to catch his train he added:

"And a good, plain American."

Joseph F. Rutherford

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Joseph Franklin Rutherford, who passed on here, was world leader of Jehovah's Witnesses and the International Bible Students Association, an affiliated organization.

A former Missouri lawyer, Judge Rutherford urged his adherents to live strictly by his Biblical interpretations.

Son of a farmer, Judge Rutherford was born in Morgan County, Missouri. In 1891 he married Miss Mary H. Fetzer of Boonville, Mo.

He was admitted to the bar at Boonville. Later he served as special judge of the Eighth Missouri Judical Circuit.

Judge Rutherford personally argued most of the cases which Jehovah's Witnesses appealed to the Supreme Court in recent years.

Some of the cases attracted national attention, such as that of a 1940 contest before the United States Supreme Court of a case of two Pennsylvania children who opposed a requirement that they salute the United States flag in school.

Security Plan Provides For Postwar Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Gearing its effort to cope with postwar unemployment and depression, the Committee for Social Security in Wartime and After today urged for national adoption a broad program based on extension of unemployment insurance and postwar public works as America's first line of assistance to men eventually to be demobilized from both the armed forces and the defense plants.

The committee, composed of 68 authorities in social security, education, welfare, labor, and government, listed four major recommendations, as follows:

Protection against unemployment for the men now in the armed forces and provision for their dependents and survivors; extension of an improved system of unemployment benefits to six months, followed by six additional months if an emergency were declared; establishment of a postwar public works program which could go into action immediately as required; establishment of a retraining and tranference program to fit demobilized men and civil defense workers for peacetime jobs.

On Tripartite Basis

Headed by Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, which published the report, the Committee recommended that the financing of the social security program should be on a tripartite basis, with the Federal Government, employers, and employees sharing the cost, but suggested that the Government contribution for unemployment insurance should not begin until after the war.

To protect those discharged from the armed forces, where the tripartite arrangement would not be in effect, the Committee suggested that "the Federal Government obligate itself to pay to such persons regular unemployment benefits on the same social adequacy basis suggested for the regular unemployment compensation system and lasting "for at least the same duration of six months."

Assuming that postwar curtailment of arms spending would be followed by dislocation of industry, the Committee held that the problem could be reduced to the minimum by extending the protection of social security to the greatest possible number of workers and providing for retraining of the unemployed, longer periods of jobless compensation payments on a "social adequacy" basis, and a ready-in-advance public works program.

Health Insurance Plan

In addition, the Committee asserted that it was "indispensable" for the Government to establish at once a health insurance plan providing medical and cash benefits for workers and their dependents, including protection against permanent disability both of workers and of demobilized men, in the old age and survivors insurance section of the Social Security Act.

A second basic change recommended called for national grants-in-aid to be made to a liberalized "general assistance plan" in order to take care of all the needs not met by the insurance, public assistance, and work systems.

Deploring hit-or-miss measures used in the "thirties" and stressing the implications inherent in failing to provide for an obvious future need, the Committee held that "if dependency is not to reach stupendous proportion, and if public distress and disillusionment are not to result in serious social unrest," it was essential that a sound program be built which could go into action with the least possible delay.

'Andy Hardy' Weds Miss Ava Gardner

BALLARD, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Mickey Rooney, who coaxes more money into theater cash registers than anyone else in Hollywood, was married Saturday to his soft-spoken North Carolina sweetheart, Ava Gardner, thereby bringing fame to this tiny communtiy in the rich Santa Yanez Valley.

The wedding in the little, rustic Presbyterian Church was solemnized by the Rev. Glenn Lutz. The simple ceremony was double ring, pronounced while Mrs. Lutz at the piano softly played "I Love You Truly." First thing the newlyweds did was to call Mrs. Mary Baker Gardner, Ava's mother, in Wilson, N. C.

Mickey's parents, Joe Yule and Mrs. Nell Pankey, were in attendance. His closest friend, Les Petersen, was best man. Ava's sister, Beatrice, attended her. The bride's ring was a platinum band set with diamonds.

The couple left for a honeymoon in Del Monte, Calif., an hour after the ceremony. They'll return to Hollywood this week, then go East to Boston, where Mickey will appear for the Red Cross Jan. 22.

Bermuda and Lisbon Air Fares Increased

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Under a new schedule approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, fares will be increased and baggage allowances reduced, effective Jan. 19.

One-way fares to Lisbon will be upped from $525 to $625 and round trips from $945 to $1,125. To Bermuda the fares will be respectively $80 and $144 as against the present $70 and $120.

Baggage allowance, presently 55 pounds a passenger to Bermuda and 77 pounds to Lisbon, will be reduced to a maximum of 15.4 pounds to either place.

The increased space will be utilized to carry additional passengers, express and vital mail.

Exploitation on Used Tires Met by Federal Price List

By the Associated Press

Here are prices as applied to more popular sizes of passenger car, truck and tractor tires with (1) the most expensive grade of camelback and the deepest tread and (2) the second most expensive camelback and the next deepest tread:

Passenger Cars

Size	Basic Tire Carcass	Retreading or Top Capping (1)	(2)
6.00-16	$1.50	$7.50	$6.45
6.25-16	1.50	8.25	7.10
6.50-16	1.50	8.70	7.50
7.00-16	1.50	10.35	8.95
5.25-17	1.50	6.55	5.55
5.50-17	1.50	7.10	6.05

Trucks

Size	Basic Tire Carcass	Retreading (1)	(2)	Top Capping (1)	(2)
6.00-20 (30-5) (6-ply)	$4.20	$7.60	$6.75	$6.50	$5.70
6.00-20 (30-5) (8-ply)	6.00	8.85	7.80	7.50	6.55
6.50-20 (32-6) (8-ply)	6.00	12.45	10.95	10.55	9.30
6.50-20 (6-ply)	4.50	10.00	8.80	8.50	7.45
7.50-20 (34-7) (10-ply)	9.60	16.20	14.25	13.80	12.10
7.50-24 (38-7)	7.20	17.15	15.05	14.60	12.85
8.25-20	10.80	21.85	19.15	18.55	16.30
9.00-20 (36-8)	12.00	26.35	23.15	22.35	19.70
12.00-20 (11.25-20)	16.80	43.95	38.60	37.35	32.85
12.00-24 (11.25-24)	16.80	47.45	41.75	40.30	35.40
9.00-36 (11-36) (tractor)	9.90	34.50	....	....	....

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Government price officials worked today on a plan to fix maximum prices for used tires after laying down a ceiling on charges for tire retreading to halt "exploitation" of the public.

Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, announced the retread price schedule yesterday in a statement saying that profiteering in the used and retread tire business had become so flagrant it "cannot and will not be allowed to continue."

The schedule goes into effect Jan. 19 and Mr. Henderson said that it would be followed shortly by an order limiting the resale price of used tires.

Persons retreading or top capping the 6.00 x 16 tires commonly used on low-priced passenger cars may charge no more than $7.50 if best-grade camelback is used, or $6.45 if they work with second-grade camelback. Retreaders apply new rubber on tire tread surfaces and side walls, recappers to only the tread surface. Both use a material called camelback.

If dealers sell retreaded tires they may charge the maximum retreading fee for the type involved, plus $1.50 for the tire carcass.

Halt on "Exploitation"

"Your Government cannot permit price to determine who can afford and who cannot afford to buy second-hand tires in this time of war," Mr. Henderson asserted. "The public must be protected from exploitation."

As defined in the order, "retreading" is the process of removing old rubber down to the fabric and application of new rubber to the tread surface and side walls. "Top capping" means the application of new rubber to the tread surface only.

Each treaded or recapped tire sold after 8 a. m. Jan. 19 must be accompanied by a statement to the purchaser as to whether the tire had been retreaded or top-capped, the market price of the camelback used, and the depth of the tread at the center of the tire after completion of recapping or retreading.

All dealers in such tires must post in their shops a copy of the Government's maximum price list.

On passenger car tires, the maximum prices are the same for both retreading and top capping, but on truck tires there are differing schedules for the two operations.

Die Casters Merge With Mine Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Congress of Industrial Organizations National Association of Die Casting Workers has been dissolved and has become the Castings Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

The action was taken by unanimous vote of 100 delegates to a special convention. It had been urged by Edward T. Cheyfitz, Secretary-Treasurer of the Casting Workers, and Reid Robinson, President of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as a means of gaining more unified organization in the non-ferrous metal industry.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Recreational Parley Hears E. Boston Need

The inadequacies of recreation facilities in East Boston were brought out forcefully this morning by Lawrence Woodberry, Director of Boys of the East Boston Social Centers Council, when he spoke at the recreational conference held by the Boston City Federation of Organizations. Juvenile delinquency in the area, he told the conference has increased during the past 10 years so that there are now about 200 children before the courts for petty crimes or misdemeanors. Twice as many children are annually injured by automobiles in the streets of East Boston as in any other section of the City, he said.

Of the 17,000 children in East Boston, Mr. Woodberry said, only about 5,500 are engaged in worthwhile leisure time activity. There is only one municipal playground in East Boston, and it is about a mile from the two most congested sections.

Neighborhood Efforts

Neighborhood clubs have done what they could to remedy the situation. The Central Square Neighborhood Playground Association, for instance, which includes 47 fathers and mothers, made a survey of their 18-block district. They found there were 1,455 children in it with little provision for their play hours. The Association borrowed enough money from a savings bank to obtain a piece of dump-land; they and their sons leveled and graded it with tools borrowed from friendly concerns in the district; they raised enough money for playground equipment; and some of the young folks took training courses in playground supervision. For three years now the Association has been supervising its children's recreation with good success, he said.

Another group has done the same and now the George Robert White Fund has taken over the work and will continue it.

Duncan Russell, Director of the Community Recreation Service, and Regional Director of the United Service Organizations told at the conference of the general program of the USO, and said that its work in persuading civilians to take service men into their homes as occasional guests had succeeded, especially in the South. There the long-time tradition of hospitality was outstandingly upheld during the war games when so many northern boys were in that area. The USO plans to erect in this region about 200 service clubs where soldiers and sailors will always be welcome, he added.

Helping the Soldiers

The job of the U. S. O., Mr. Russell pointed out, is to see that the insistence on strict obedience to rules which the boys are learning in both Army and Navy is balanced by adequate recreation, with the object of keeping the men in a frame of mind which will make them more effective fighting units in the armed forces of the country.

What the City of Boston Park Department is doing in this vast plan of recreation was told by William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation, under whose direction 30 full-time instructors and 150 Federal employees work. The scope of the Park Department of the City includes 75 playgrounds, two golf courses, the zoo, aquarium, rose garden, Public Garden, Jamaica Pond, where boating, skating, and fishing are allowed; 10 municipal beaches, the solarium at L Street, South Boston; 11 gymnasiums, and two swimming pools.

Miss Julia Murphy, director of Summer Playgrounds for the City of Boston, made a plea for aid in operating the summer playgrounds throughout the city for a much longer period than six weeks. She pointed out that, ten years ago, they were opened in March and the work continued into December. Today even during the short summer period when they are conducted they are closed on Saturdays. They had much better be closed on Mondays and open Saturdays, she pointed out.

The conference, which was held this morning at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, had as its moderator Thomas Turley, Director of boys' work at the South End House Association, and was in charge of Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlan, Chairman of the City Federation. Speakers also included James T. Mulroy, Director in Charge of the Extended Use of Public Schools, and Miss Ruth Miller, Assistant Head Worker at the Little House in South Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Sponsors of Children's Program

Mrs. Charles J. Post, Jr., left, Publicity Chairman of the Student Programs sponsored by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, talking with Mrs. Lynde W. Tucker, General Chairman of the project. The next program will be given Wednesday.

Wellesley School Program

In timely answer to the mounting wave of interest in Chinese history and culture is "The Adventures of Marco Polo," an elaborate musical play which will be given two performances at the Wellesley Senior High School auditorium this Wednesday, as the second in a series of nonprofit entertainments for school children sponsored by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club.

This colorful production by Junior Programs, Inc., combines drama, ballet and singing—in telling the story of the young Venetian explorer at the court of the great Kublai Khan. It includes striking sets, costumes originally designed at the cost of thousands of dollars for the Hollywood version of the tale, and choreography by Ruth St. Denis.

This is the second year the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club has sponsored such a series of entertainments for school children. The wholehearted support given last year's series by the school department, teachers and various town organizations, not to mention the parents and children, made it clear that this opportunity for young people to become acquainted with ballet, opera and drama at nominal prices filled a long-felt need. Background material of folklore, history and music is studied in the classroom before each production, with the result that children from six to sixteen are able to enjoy it intelligently.

The first of this year's series, which goes by the name of Student Programs, took the form of a symphony concert in October by a group of Boston Symphony Orchestra musicians under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. The third program will be a Daniel Boone ballet directed by Edwin Strawbridge, which is scheduled for March 9.

Parents and children everywhere in Greater Boston may attend these productions. The two performances this Wednesday will be at 1:30 and 4:00, and the admission prices are low. The committee hopes that members of other clubs, in addition to enjoying the play, may be inspired to provide similar entertainment for the children of their own towns.

Book Exchange Slated in Woburn

The Woburn Woman's Club will inaugurate a Book Exchange at its meeting Friday—an arrangement by which members may borrow hard-to-obtain best sellers from one another. Only those may participate in the plan who bring a book which can be lent, but it is hoped by Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams, Chairman of the Literature Committee, that many will join in the scheme. Beside Mrs. Williams, the Committee includes Mrs. Lewis Holt, Mrs. Rupert T. Simonds, Mrs. Roger A. Stinchfield, and Mrs. Arthur D. Tilton.

The program at this meeting, which will be held at 2:30 p. m. in the First Congregational Church vestry, will be sketches by Nan Lagerstedt, monologuist.

The President of the Club, Mrs. Robert Johnson, is also Eighth District Director, and on Friday, Jan. 30, the Club will be hostess to the District Departmental Conference. Tickets for luncheon on that date are in charge of Mrs. William J. Wilson, Chairman of Volunteer Service.

State D.A.R. Board To Hold Meetings

The State Board of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will meet next Friday, Jan. 16, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston.

The Advisory Board will meet at 10 a. m., and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the State Officers, Regents, and State Chairmen will hold their session, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith presiding at both. At the afternoon meeting reports of the past month's activities will be given by State officers and chairman of State committees.

The usual meeting of the National Defense Committee will be omitted in January.

Wheeler Alumnae Meet

The Massachusetts Branch of the Mary C. Wheeler School Alumnae Association held its annual luncheon this noon at the Junior League quarters on Marlborough Street. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Emery J. Trott (Emma Dickerman) Branch President.

Miss Mabel Van Norman, headmistress of this Providence school and one of the two in whose honor the luncheon was given, addressed the alumnae. She told of the manner in which the school is keeping in tune with the times by giving courses in First Aid and Home Nursing, Home Economics and Secretarial work and of the opportunity the girls are having to do Red Cross work and to study and practice Air Raid Precaution.

Mrs. Malcolm Leach, of Taunton, President of the National Alumnae Association, and joint honor guest, also talked informally of the school to-day.

Mrs. Robert S. Holding, of Providence, also spoke, describing the summer Camp for underprivileged children, which was conducted by the Wheeler School last summer at Columbine Hill—the school's 175-acre farm, located about a 15 minutes' driving distance from the main school buildings in Providence. The homestead in the winter is occupied by 15 of the younger boarders, and in summer makes an ideal setting for those little children who would not otherwise have any summer vacation. She spoke of the camp as being an effort of Wheeler to help in the training of girls of school age for work that is both socially useful and responsible. Next summer, she said, the school will provide for these Wheeler girl counselors regular courses in First Aid and Nutrition in addition to training in the instruction and supervision of the children at their play.

Tax-Tending Maine Legislature Special Session at $1,361 a Day

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 12—Held at an estimated cost to the State of $1,361 a day in salaries, the special session of the Maine Legislature convened today, with tax-conscious legislators and citizens hopeful it will be short and profitable.

If the session, called to expedite civilian defense by the passage of certain legislation, is limited to that item of business, it should not take long.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, who was in the van of New England governors in the origination of a defense program for his State, aided by the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, a special legislative Advisory Committee and civilian defense heads, has been working on a program. Bills are said to be in an advanced state of preparation.

Although the Executive Council, last week, held up a requisition by the State police for about $3,500 for additional arms, there is a definite defense mindedness noted in the State, a condition reflected by the rapid strides in civilian defense organizations, both State and local, and there is little reason to believe a program indorsed by the Governor and his aides would meet much opposition.

With this in mind, it is more or less expected a week's time will find the law makers on their way home again. There is, of course, the possibility that attempts will be made successfully to introduce other legislation. There has been talk of a bill to provide salary increases for many State officials and employees based on increased costs of living and that fact that the rapidly growing field of employment in defense jobs might well attract key officials out of the State organization.

Maine has been praised for her prompt acceptance of the defense problem and for the rapid organization of State Guard units and other measures which have been taken by the State Defense Commission as a result of a $2,000,000 defense bond issue proceeds from which are said to have been exhausted. The raising of more money for civilian defense will be a measure for the special session to consider. Legislation to cover blackouts, to increase the personnel of the State police and many others will be presented. Whether it will be possible to limit the session to defense is doubted in some circles, however.

Nine New Armories

In connection with the defense program is the announcement that by the end of this month, nine new armories will have been completed in Maine and turned over to the Adjutant General for administration. Approximately $1,000,000 has been spent on this phase of the defense program and extensive repairs have been made at two other armories. Several of them already are in use.

These expenditures were made: New buildings—Saco, $115,000; South Portland, $116,000; Portland, $175,000; Norway, $85,000; Rumford, $103,000; Belfast, $59,000; Newport, $50,000; Brewer, $124,000; Brunswick, $60,000. Repairs—Portland, $23,000; Lewiston, $23,000.

Control of armory construction is vested in the State Military Defense Commission under a legislative enactment of 1939. Facilities thus provided are believed sufficient for many years.

The 'Victory Hat' Appears

Latest in Hollywood chapeaux is this "Victory hat" designed by Ona Munson to illustrate both the V-for-Victory slogan and the United War Fund drive. In Boston, the goal of the campaign—for the benefit of Greater Boston Community Fund, the American Red Cross, the United Service Organizations, and the Soldiers and Sailors Committee—is $7,600,000. Those red feathers forming the "V" are the familiar Community Fund symbol which thousands of householders have displayed in their windows.

Excerpts From Sermons Heard in Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Boston churches:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

When I think of these wise men journeying to the cradle of the infant Jesus, I think of all the devout and sensitive [men] throughout the ages who have toiled and labored in this world, guided by the light which comes from Christ alone.

Our star is the consciousness of divine purpose. . . .

Four things of the journey of the wise men appeal to me.

In the first place, they were willing to endure hardships.

In the second place, the wise men did not find the child where they first looked for him, in the homes of the great. It was only when they turned their faces toward Bethlehem that they again saw the star in the east. . . .

In the third place, there must have been many wise men who did not make the journey, just as there are many who do not make it today. . . .

Finally, the story of the wise men teaches us that those who seek, find. The wise men eventually arrived at Bethlehem.

The goal is sure. Only those fail who lose their way because they cease to seek for the highest. If we follow God's light long enough and far enough we shall reach Bethlehem.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

It is nowhere recorded that Jesus ever received an honorary degree from any higher institution of learning. And yet . . . we call him Master; and that word might well stand for Master of the Art of Living. . . .

Because he is acknowledged as the master of this great field, men and women in generation after generation have gone to school to him. With differing accents, they make the same request:

"Tell me thy secret: help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.
Teach me thy patience. . . ."

Jesus was able to say: "This do and thou shalt live," because he spoke from the authority of experience. He had learned by doing, by doing the will of God. One of the heartening things about Jesus which liberal Christianity emphasizes is that there was no short-cut to spiritual mastery, even for Jesus. He too had to grow by fulfilling the same conditions which face us.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, at Symphony Hall (Community Church):

This is a war between international fascism and international social democracy, characterized by the disappearance of national barriers between the partisans of one side and of the other. . . .

We tried to isolate ourselves from a world which economically and spiritually, if not politically, is one. Democracy has been out-maneuvered, outfought, lethargic, in-grown and corrupt.

Once more, however, it has come to life, and fascism is in retreat. Let us sound the call to hope, fairness, justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity on a world scale, above nation, race and creed, and the walls of Jericho will come tumbling down and mankind again will see the land of promise.

If man forgets not that the Lord our God is one God, and His people one people, and His world one world, then only may he enter therein.

Women Rallied to Defense of Savings

"This war may mean inflation unless we are courageous enough to avoid it," Prof. George N. Halm declared today, addressing the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts. "Once we understand what inflation may do to us, we shall willingly sacrifice in form of taxes and rationing in order to bring this war to a successful conclusion without creating it," he said.

Professor Halm, formerly of the University of Munich, spoke at a meeting of the Federation held at the home of Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague on the subject, "Inflation Here and in Germany."

"We can learn from German experience during the period 1919-1923," he said. "Prices went up to one trillion times their former level. People lost their savings. They were unable to raise their wages and salaries quickly enough. Millions starved. The middle class suffered most. From this disinherited middle class Hitler recruited his most ardent followers.

"The process of inflation begins with an increased circulation of money. The Government, not strong enough to collect the necessary revenues through taxation, resorts to the printing press," he explained. "It creates new money and outbids the consumer. Once people are conscious of the fact that prices rise they stop having money and they spend it more quickly because the earlier the money is spent the more commodities it can purchase. When the people spend the money as soon as they earn it, prices will go up further. The effect is the same as when the quantity of money increases.

"It is interesting to remember," Professor Halm continued, "that expressed in gold-mark, the total monetary circulation in Germany in November, 1923, was only one fifteenth of the pre-1914 circulation. That prices increased by one trillion times was mainly due to the urge to spend the money as quickly as possible.

"An inflation may begin with all signs of prosperity. Prices rise and profits seem to be high. As prices increase the Government's tax income loses its purchasing power. And since the people stop saving the Government will no longer find buyers for defense bonds. And as the normal sources of Government revenue are destroyed the Government has to rely more heavily on inflation," Professor Halm pointed out.

"To avoid such a process, which is most undesirable from a social as well as from an economic point of view, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should not create or borrow new money, but rather take the already existing money from us. This can and should be done through taxation and through borrowing of savings."

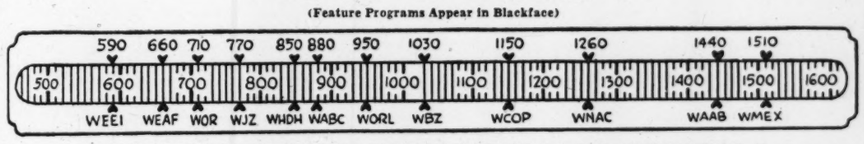
Central Maine Power Promotes W. F. Wyman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 12—At a meeting of the directors of Central Maine Power Company recently William F. Wyman was named to the office of General Superintendent, upon a resolution introduced by G. S. Williams, Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Wyman, son of the President of the Company, W. S. Wyman, was formerly assistant to the general manager, and his new duties as announced by General Manager Williams will give him increased responsibilities in the general operation of the Company.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music
3:15 Del Castillo, organ..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organ.....	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Tex Fletcher	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, News.....	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Shafter Parker's Orch..	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer, Dinner Concert.	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk..	Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song..	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music	News of the World.....	"Here's Morgan".....	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs..	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	The Alpineers
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"..	State House Topics.....
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Music of the Gay 90's .
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz....	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	"True or False": quiz....	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ronald Colman and	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	program	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30 Edna Best in "Tale	For America We Sing...	"That Brewster Boy";	"Music That Endures";	Classical Album .....
9:45 of Two Cities"	For America We Sing...	dramatic serial	A. Baggiore; tenor; or.	Classical Album .....
10:00 Orson Welles' Mer-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Portraits in Music.....	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 cury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	Portraits in Music.....	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"....	Gypsy Fiddles	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Music of Xavier Cugat
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"....	Local news; Music.....	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Music of Benny Goodman
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want"....	The Rhythmaires	'Radio Newsreel'; Arthur	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"....	The Rhythmaires	Mann: recorded	"Day's End"; News.....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-203m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	.....
8:00 The World Today..	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George & Dixie; News..	"Morning Watch"; talks.	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 riety Show; News.	Toast: music; talk.....	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm".....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:15 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition ..	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E Cupboard"	Studio talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News: record	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life".....	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor....	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Hollywood Quartette ...
11:15 "Man I Married"..	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Organ; songs .....
11:30 Bright Horizons: sk.	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons": sketch..	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; K. Ivers....	"David Harum": sketch.	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news ..	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch..	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Civilian Defense progr'm	The Town Crier.....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular Music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk.	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk....	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell" ..	Organ Recital; soloist..
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs...	"The Playgoer" .....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"..	Cedric Foster	Military Marches .....
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Network Orchestra	Military Marches .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"..	School of the Air.....	Five Star News.....
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"....	"Pepper Young's Family"	N. E. Conservatory Or.,	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"	Quincy Porter, cond...	Sports and music.....
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Network Orchestra	Sports and music.....
4:15 United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, News.....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	News; Sports Matinee ..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Shafter Parker's Circus..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk..	Horace Heidt's Orch..	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Defense; Dance Time....
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30 "Page One"; Music.	Sports Digest; Music ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	Five Star News.....
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Dance Music .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch....	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	Strauss Waltzes; A. Kos-
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	"Night of Jan. 16"; Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Conference of Mayors:	telanetz, con.; recorded
8:45 er": Bob Burns...	Radio Engineers Conv..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Mayor La Guardia.....	"Romance in Music" ....
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews: music..	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	Civic Affairs Committee:	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	George Szell, conductor	Molly; guests	Boston City Club.....	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Boston Bruins - Detroit
10:15 Public Affairs	George Szell, conductor.	soloists; orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	hockey game .....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Network Sports	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Jerry Wayne, songs; or..	Boston-Bruins-Detroit
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	soloist: comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News.....
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch....	George Harris's Orch..
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra ..	The Alpineers; orchestra
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra..	Music; News .....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 13

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.

6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.

7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.

9:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.

4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.

4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices (Spanish).

4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).

4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

5:15 p. m.—Defense News.

5:30 p. m.—Classical Music.

6:00 p. m.—News in English.

6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.

6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).

6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

7:15 p. m.—String Time.

7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).

7:45 p. m.—Rhythmic Melodies.

8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).

8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.

9:15 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.

9:45 p. m.—Talks on Chess—Capablanca (Spanish).

10:00 p. m.—News in English.

10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

10:30 p. m.—Gypsy Piddler.

10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).

11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

End to Hate Among Racial Groups Urged

Urging "spiritual unity without uniformity," Basil O'Connor, one-time law partner of President Roosevelt, and now an active leader in the Conference of Christians and Jews, addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association on Saturday on the subject, "Living With Differences."

He emphasized his belief that "Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, working constantly together, can create and maintain a social, economic, and political condition in the New World whose course shall be forward and upward.

"As Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, we can be as separate in our religious beliefs and modes of worship as the fingers of an outstretched hand, and as united as the clenched fist in all those patriotic duties and opportunities that are common to us as citizens," Mr. O'Connor continued.

"Here, in our own country, in the most critical time of our history, and indeed of our entire civilization," he added, "there are those who stir up discord and disunion by the encouragement of racial and religious hatred.

"The divide-and-conquer technique is seriously at work; a flood of anti-Catholic, anti-foreign, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-God, anti-anything literature flows in discreetly selected channels throughout our communities. This is an age of propaganda, and hate is the Trojan horse which our enemies use to slip through our lines of outward defense.

"The forces of justice, fair play, religious convictions, and good neighborliness must be prepared to block this invasion of ideas," Mr. O'Connor declared.

Gainard Speaks To Women's Club

Commander Joseph A. Gainard, U. S. N., addressed the Professional Woman's Club at its meeting yesterday in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler, Boston. Miss Bertha Barnes, Program Chairman, presented Miss Carolyn Moody Gerrish, Chairman of the afternoon, who, in turn, introduced Commander Gainard.

The naval officer, who gained fame as Captain of the City of Flint and was decorated with Navy Cross, now is in command of the Naval Section Base at East Boston, with such duties as laying American mines, sweeping enemy mines, harbor entrance control, and patrol of the northestern area as far north as Greenland.

U. S. 'Free Italian' Force Joins War

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Girolamo Valenti, anti-Fascist Italian editor, asserted recently that plans were being made for a "Free Italian" expeditionary force to join the war against the Axis.

Ten thousand men could be put into the field immediately, if the Allied Governments consented to the plans, Mr. Valenti said in an interview, and would operate primarily from a base in Tripoli. Leaders of the movement are working in this country, Great Britain, Argentina, and Mexico, he said.

Mr. Valenti is editor of La Parola, anti-Fascist newspaper published in New York City.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Jan. 13

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and trio.
3:45 p. m.—"Tex" Fletcher.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone; organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., news analyst.
8:15 p. m.—Terry Shand's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"A Boy, A Girl, A Band."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr-Hunt, news.
9:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—Terry Sh

Bay State School Teachers Will Help Register New Draft Group Feb. 16

Governor Sets Plan in Motion —Schools Would Be Closed

Defense News in Brief

Teachers to Aid Registration—Massachusetts school teachers will assist Selective Service Boards in registration of males in the age groups 20 to 44 (except those already registered) under a plan set in motion today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. In a letter to Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, the Governor requested the Commissioner to have all schoolteachers available on Feb. 15 and 16 to assist in the registration. Actual registration will occur on the 16th.

"To do this, the schools will undoubtedly have to be closed down on Feb. 16," the Governor said. "While you and I know that the education of our young people must be continued, even during war, we both feel that the registration of our citizens must be carried out effectively and promptly and fairly. The schoolteachers are well equipped to do this work effectively in their various communities, and I trust that everyone will volunteer his or her services in order that the local Boards may feel free to use them without stint."

Be Considerate of Enemy Aliens—United States Attorney Alexander Murchie of New Hampshire today asked for considerate treatment of enemy aliens in his State. "Mere alienage does not mean disloyalty to the country," he said at Concord. "Any such connotation is . . . in direct opposition to the principles of decency and justice for which the United States is fighting today."

State Guard Soldier Commended—Private Aldred C. Short of the 4th Company, New Hampshire State Guard, at Claremont, has been commended for meritorious conduct, Brig Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Guard Commander, announced today. General Bowen said that Private Short, while on guard duty in Monroe, reported "circumstances of a suspicious nature" which proved of importance to the military department and State Police. General Bowen did not give details of the report.

Hero Maness Offers Services—Lloyd Maness, hero of the Squalus submarine disaster, who saved 32 crew mates when he forced shut a door which kept water from part of the submersible when it sank off Portsmouth, N. H., in May, 1939, has applied for civilian defense work, as an electrician, at Pearl Harbor. The youthful Maness, who enrolled at the Civil Service office in Boston, has worked at a Groton, Conn., shipyard since his naval enlistment expired.

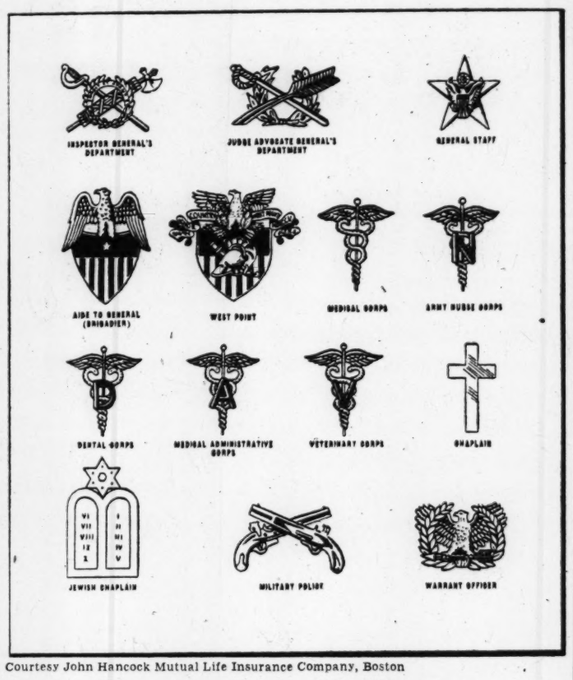
General Wilby's Farewell—In a farewell message before leaving the First Corps Area command to assume new duties as Commandant of the United States Military Academy, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby said:

"I think we're ready for the kind of attack which is probable. I agree with those who believe it would be some kind of an air raid, not all-out bombing such as England experienced.

"I can't say enough about how splendidly the people of New England have co-operated with us in perfecting our defenses. So far as I can find out, we are as well off as any and better than some sections."

He said blackouts should be practiced as soon as New England communications could be prepared.

"Pat" Hanley Reports—Coach Leroy B. "Pat" Hanley of Boston University will report for active duty with the United States Marines in which service he holds the rank of Major, the Marine Corps has announced. The B. U. football coach will go to the Marine barracks at Quantico, Va., some time between Jan. 15 and Jan. 20 along with 25 other reserve officers ordered to duty. It is anticipated that the men will be assigned where their special qualifications in civilian life may be best used.



Courtesy John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston

More Army Service Identifications

Symbols of various branches of the United States Army trace their origins back into ancient traditions of Grecian history.

Greek Mythology Found Basis For Much of Army Insignia

(Second of two articles on Army Insignia.)

Insignia representing the various branches of the United States Army can be traced back to the early days of the United States, and one finds their origin in Greek mythology.

The crossed flags of the Signal Corps, worn first on the sleeve of enlisted men only, came in 1868. This symbol persisted unchanged until 1884, when the torch was added, giving the Corps the symbol which has been used to the present day.

The crossed rifles of the Infantry, worn by the largest number of soldiers in the United States Army throughout all the years, came into being as the Infantry insignia in 1875. Before that time this branch of service was designated by a bugle.

From Silver to Gold

From 1832 until 1851, the Infantry bugle insignia was of silver, but during the latter year the metal was changed to gold. Musicians in all branches of the service wore the bugle as well, until the beginning of World War I.

Old coats-of-arms of regiments of foot troops in the early militia, whose years of organization reach well back into provincial and colonial times, bear the bugle as distinctive of their branch of the service. Tradition has it that this device has come down from Robin Hood and his band, in that they all wore bugles to summon help from their comrades when hard pressed.

There was once, years back, a subsistence department in the United States Army, and in 1877 the insignia of this department was a crescent. This department was combined with the Quartermaster Corps in 1910 and the crescent disappeared at that time.

The first insignia of the Quartermaster Corps, worn in 1885 by Quartermaster sergeants only, was a key and pen. The wheel and eagle were added in 1896, which make up the present insignia of that Corps. Quartermaster officers had worn, before that time, the letters "Q. M."

The Pay Corps, now and since 1920, the finance department, wore a diamond as an insignia; not a nicely cut and polished precious stone but a diamond shaped gold badge. As was the case with the subsistence department, the Pay Corps was combined with the Quartermaster Corps in 1910 and the diamond was no longer used but in the resurrection of the Pay Corps of 1910 and before as the finance department in 1920, the gold diamond was re-established as the insignia of that department. Paymaster had early worn the letters "P. D."

Two new devices appeared in 1890, the wreathed sword and pen of the Judge Advocate General's department and the wreathed sword and fasces of the Inspector General's department. They have persisted to this day.

Jewish Chaplain's "Special"

Army chaplains have worn the Latin cross in silver to designate their service, since 1898. Prior to that year they wore a shepherd's crook on their shoulder straps without other insignia of rank. In 1898, a special insignia was adopted for Jewish Chaplains, a Mosaic tablet surmounted by the Star of David.

There are other insignia for services that have come into existence in more recent years. The Army Nurse Corps was established in 1901, and its insignia was the cross then worn by the Medical department, in green enamel with a gold edge. The A. N. C. now wears the Medical Corps caduceus charged with the monogram "A. N. C."

The Chemical Warfare service has, for its insignia, crossed chemical retorts superimposed on a six-sided benzol ring. The oft-seen Air Service insignia, is of course, the pair of wings crossed by a propeller.

The caduceus, the staff carried by Hermes, messenger of the Greek gods, is the insignia or device of the Medical Corps and its use dates back to 1851, when it was worn as a cloth sleeve insignia by hospital stewards.

Later, in 1887, it was replaced by the cross of the Geneva Convention, the Red Cross. Early officers of the Medical Corps of the Army first wore the letters "M. S.," surounded by a laurel wreath, but in 1872, they changed the insignia to the letters "M. D."

This "M. D." symbol of the Army Medical department was worn officially until 1890, when it was done away with and a gold shield of the United States was adopted and worn for six years. The Red Cross of the Geneva Convention was then again adopted and worn until 1902, when the change was made to the caduceus.

Ripley Hails Ripley Towns With Motions

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Believe it or not—Robert Ripley of that fame is preparing for television.

He may not believe this himself. But, I've seen him, and I know.

On a recent afternoon, the Ripley towns and cities of the U. S. A. were extending greetings to their namesakes in England as part of the weekly series of shortwave radiocasts over Station WRUL, sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

And Bob "Believe It or Not" Ripley did the honors. There are about 20 towns and cities in the United States which are named Ripley, he said. And, by way of making his listening audience believe this statement, he—believe it or not—waved his 10 digits in the air in a repeat move.

Then, holding his hands apart, much in the manner of the fabled fish-story-teller, this internationally known cartoonist, minus his trusty pencil, explained the size of this or that town, warming up every now and then and grinning broadly over some humorous bit of information, or frowning darkly at other appropriate points.

The Ripleys of America, he said, looking far off into space beyond the microphone, came over originally from Hingham, England, in 1638, settling in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and naming their chosen site of residence—believe it or not—Hingham.

From there, the Ripleys spread out all over the United States, naming numerous towns for themselves, until today the Ripleys extend from Maine (here, an extended finger pointed upward) to Georgia, (the same finger curved downward) and from the Atlantic seaboard to California (here the Ripley arm extended its full length), the largest having a population of slightly more than 2,000.

And, believe it or not, he added, crooning softly and smiling as he told how the name originated, "Ripley is derived from the old English word riple, meaning a shady wood with rippling streams."

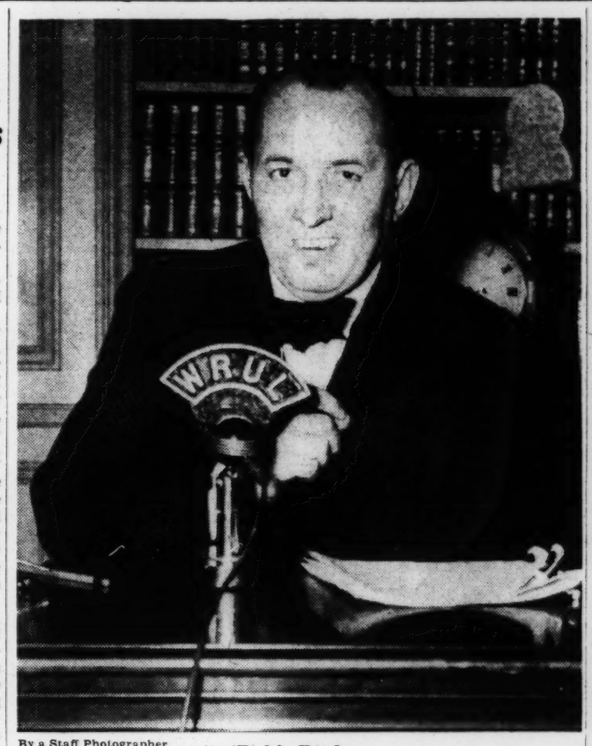
The American Ripleys, believe it or not, are all descended from William Ripley, who came over on the good ship Diligent. Mr. Ripley added that he liked to think that he, in some distant manner, was linked with the national anthem, the Star Spangled Banner.

For, believe it or not, the music of this anthem, to which Francis Scott Key set the words, was composed in Hingham, England—his ancestral home—by John Stafford Smith, the tune being known then as "To Anacreon in Heaven."

By way of bringing this home to his listeners, Mr. Ripley introduced Boston's well-known singer, Billy Paine, who sang the old words to the piano accompaniment of Ranny Weeks.

Ripley, America, has greeted Ripley, England. Next week, Sudbury, Massachusetts, will do similar honors.

But, believe it or not, no gestures on the part of next week's broadcaster will be entirely as effective as those used by Robert Ripley yesterday. You've just got to believe that.



By a Staff Photographer

'Bob' Ripley

'Army' Head Honored For Long Service

Congratulations upon 52 years of active service with The Salvation Army were extended today to Commissioner Alexander M. Damon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a farewell luncheon tendered the Commissioner and Mrs. Damon by the Greater Boston Advisory Board of The Salvation Army at the University Club.

As Territorial Commander of the 11 Eastern States, Commissioner Damon expressed his regret that it was time to step down from his official position, but promised never to quit being an active follower of William Booth, founder of the organization.

Winthrop C. Adams, Chairman of the Advisory Board group, was in charge of the reception and luncheon, which was attended by State, municipal, business, and professional leaders, augmented by Salvation Army officers from the six New England States.

Mr. Damon gained his business experience in Boston, and was commissioned an officer in the Salvation Army here after attending the former Roxbury Training School of that organization. His first assignment was as an Assistant in Woburn.

Later this afternoon a farewell council of officers from all of the units in the six New England States was to be held at the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, where 55 years ago Mr. Damon was a member. Tonight at 8 o'clock this church will be the scene of a public and general Salvation Army department farewell to the Damons.

William G. O'Hare, executive secretary of the Boston Welfare Department, who headed the 1941 Salvation Army appeal and brought it to a successful conclusion, will represent the business leaders and professional folk who give much of their time to the Salvation Army work on the home front.

Labor Board Rights Asked by Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12—Protesting naming of industrialist members of the new War Labor Board by the Department of Labor, George A. Mohlman, Vice-President of the Package Machinery Company, urged today upon Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that industrialists themselves be permitted to choose their own representatives.

"It does not appear consistent with true democratic principles that one group should select representatives for both labor and industry," he stated. "Industrialists have no voice, and desire none, in naming labor's representatives to the Labor Board. At the same time, formation of the War Labor Board should not make it necessary to yield the right of naming individuals to represent ourselves."

Cambridge Center Defense Courses

The Cambridge Center of Adult Education began its winter term today, with a tea and open house at the Center's headquarters, 42 Brattle Street.

Courses for the winter have been geared to the needs of the times, with emphasis on recreational activities in order to stimulate morale and help maintain normal civilian activities in wartime as far as possible.

Fish Profits Rise

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—Last year was the most profitable for Maine fishermen in the 25 years the State Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries has been keeping records.

Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf said that total receipts for the year had not yet been compiled, but reported November income of fishermen was $390,184 as compared with $202,000 in November, 1940.

N. H. Farmers Urged to Put Machinery in Shape Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—Not only is it being suggested that New Hampshire farmers get busy at once putting their farm machinery in shape for a season in which demands will persist for greater production and labor be more difficult to obtain, but various agencies are offering assistance in such repairs to the farmers.

J. Ralph Graham, Chairman of the New Hampshire-United States Department of Agriculture Defense Board, says that at the present time farmers do not need preference-rating certificates for the purchase of machinery, repair parts, or hardware needs. But Mr. Graham warns that the curtailment of many types of consumer goods should serve as a warning for the farmers that their present ability to get machinery and parts may not continue.

In view of the fact that the greater demand will be to put run-down farm equipment in shape for greater service, the extension agricultural engineer at the University of New Hampshire, in co-operation with machinery dealers and county agents, is conducting special "tune-up clinics" throughout the State, wherever a dozen or more farmers in a community indicate they are interested in obtaining the instruction. The courses in these communities will be limited to five sessions, but in the 816 communities where vocational agricultural departments are operated, a course involving 10 weekly sessions will be conducted.

The courses will be of a practical nature as the farmers are being invited to bring in machines needing repair to the shops where the courses are being given and those taking the courses will do the work with the owners paying for the materials.

The New Hampshire Department of Agriculture points out that priority ratings at present assure manufacturers of repair parts for farm equipment of 150 per cent of 1940 production. It is explained that this increased production of parts results from the knowledge that the demand will probably be greater than ever before.

Puppets With Musical Training —300 of Them at Boston Store

"Musikettes," if you haven't heard, are marionettes with a musical education.

Three hundred of them—members of the Royal Canadian Puppet Troupe—are now at Jordan Marsh Company, making Boston their first stop in a trans-continental tour of 22 States from Massachusetts to California.

Now in the second week of their two-week engagement the puppet troupe is giving four performances daily in the Annex auditorium on the fifth floor, and will be at the store through Jan. 19.

The dancing marionettes are presenting lively, humorous interpretations of such popular musical works as "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," "Danse Macabre," "La Mer," "Hansel and Gretel," "The Firebird," and Tschaikovsky's "Piano Concerto," which is sweeping the country in symphonic as well as dance form.

The Royal Canadian Puppet Troupe is the only puppet company in America to be featured with a full-size symphony orchestra, says Muriel Heddle, Kansas-born Canadian, who directs the show. Using the finest music in the world—recordings of such great symphony orchestras as those of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, Miss Heddle and her assistants synchronize the movements of the musikettes to the music of the recordings. The little ballet artists are so perfectly designed and manipulated that they appear almost human.

Last season the troupe played to thousands of youngsters and adults at the Toronto Symphony series, and in recent months has appeared before groups of soldiers and fliers in Canadian camps.

Miss Heddle has worked out her clever productions after a thorough study of the Russian ballet. She likes to combine comedy with music, and when the sorcerer's apprentice is suddenly confronted by the water sprite, and gigantic spiders descend to plague him, there's occasion for much excitement among the young audiences.

Stravinsky's "Firebird," newest addition to the troupe's repertoire, promises to be a great favorite with adults, while "Hop O' My Thumb," from Ravel's Mother Goose suite and "Circus Day" provide fun for the children. All performances are open to the public.

'Musikettes' Entertain Hub Children

Miss Muriel Heddle of the Royal Canadian Puppet Troupe, now appearing at Jordan Marsh Company, holding one of her 300 dancing marionettes. Four shows are held daily, all of which are open to the public.

His Tires Are Solid Until January Thaw

By the Associated Press

Winsted, Conn.

Tire rationing isn't going to bother Anthony Bernardo as long as sub-freezing temperatures prevail.

He took four cast-off tires, stuffed them with sawdust, wired them to the rims of his car and, through a slit, soaked them with water. It was 20 below zero at the time and now he has solid tires.

"They're a little bumpy," he said, "but so are the roads."

Wheaton to Open Wing to Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass., Jan. 12—Announcement was made at Wheaton College today that Friday, Jan. 16, will be the date for formal opening of a new modern wing to the library and a new wing to the natural science building.

Invitations have been issued to members of the Board of Trustees, the architects and their wives, the contractor, Howard W. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall of Boston, Miss Marian D. Merrill, college libarian, Dean Miriam F. Carpenter, and Mrs. J. Edgar Park to attend a dinner preceding the opening ceremonies. Dr. J. Edgar Park will preside over the occasion.

The library wing, made possible by a grant from the Paul Wilde Jackson Fund of Boston, will be known as the "Jackson Wing." It provides a Periodical Room, a Browsing Room, and storage space for the ever increasing volumes. Miss Merrill, librarian, will be the first to light the fire in the browsing room fireplace.

"Customers Actually Thank Me for Advertising in Your Paper!"

This expression of surprise often appears in letters we receive from advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. They are not only surprised to have readers thank them, but they are also pleased to have direct evidence that their money has been well spent. Such acknowledgments, whether verbal or written, reassure the merchant that the Monitor is a source of profitable business to his store, and encourage him to continue his Monitor advertising regularly.

Nazi Army Purge Evidence Grows

Swedish report quotes Berlin spokesman as promising statement at 'suitable time.'

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Widespread rumors that Adolf Hitler had carried out a purge among his Army generals appeared strengthened by a Stockholm report yesterday quoting a German spokesman as saying the changes in the German Army would be announced "at a suitable time."

This comment, according to a Reuters dispatch quoting Berlin reports to the Swedish newspaper Social Demokraten, was made specifically in reply to rumors that such a purge had been carried out.

The Stockholm newspaper quoted the spokesman, described as official, as adding that the time of the forthcoming announcement of changes "will not be determined by foreign propaganda."

The rumors that all was not going well within Germany, and particularly between Hitler and the Army, began to circulate freely with the first German setbacks on the Russian front six weeks ago, and they received impetus three weeks ago when Hitler suddenly dismissed his commander in chief, Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, veteran leader and Army aristocrat.

List of "Ousted" Leaders

Gen. Fedor von Bock, commander of the Central Front in Russia, and Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, a leader in the Polish campaign, also have figured prominently in these rumors. The list of generals rumored to have been dismissed or to have asked to resign includes:

Gen. Oscar von Niedermayer, a close aide of General von Brauchitsch's, Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, commander of the Leningrad front, Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt, commander of the southern Russian front, and Gen. Heinz Guderian, expert tank commander on the central Russian front.

Today there came a new twist. The British Radio broadcast a report that "rumors are rife in Berlin" that Gen. Ernst Udet, Quartermaster-General of the German Air Force, did not pass on as was officially declared but "has been executed."

General Udet, the BBC broadcast said, "was made responsible for shortcomings, inferiority and insufficiency of Air Force material replacement."

The flier, a crack World War ace and internationally known movie and stunt flier, was officially stated to have been killed in an accident Nov. 17 while testing "a new weapon." Hitler himself and Reichsmarshal Göring, the German air chief, attended the Udet funeral in the Air Ministry Nov. 21, Berlin dispatches said at the time.

Four Executed in Berlin

Swedish newspaper dispatches from Berlin reported the execution of four persons in the German Capital Jan. 9. One was said to be Fritz Winkleman, described as an Economic Ministry official, executed for the illegal hawking of food and clothing ration tickets.

Two, apparently Czechoslovakians, were accused of hiding weapons and the fourth, said to be a Pole, was charged with espionage.

Whatever is going on inside Germany, now cut off from direct communication with the United Nations, one thing is certain: the Nazis have become more touchy than ever before on the subject of news accounts unfavorable to Germany appearing abroad.

The German Radio, the German official news agency DNB and the press spokesmen in Berlin all are going to unusual pains, and in some cases using strong invective, to deny various reports circulating abroad.

Internal conditions in Germany have figured as much in the reports as have the plight of the Nazi armies on the Russian front.

Today London heard details of food difficulties. A Nazi agricultural leader, Supply Chief Freudenberger, was said to have issued a statement making it clear that Germany, instead of living off the rich agricultural fields of the Soviet Ukraine, must do everything possible to feed itself this year because of the setbacks in the Russian campaign.

The Soviet scorched earth policy during the summer and winter offensive disrupted the German plan for colonization of the Ukraine, it was said.

Occupied Areas Hard Pressed

The occupied territories themselves are hard pressed for food and will not be as great sources of supply as they were for the first two years of Germany's war.

Yugoslavia, for example, which normally has an agricultural surplus, was said in one German news dispatch to be demanding supplies.

Herr Freudenberger was reported to have announced that as a result of the situation in the occupied countries, "the capacity of Germany alone should be taken as the true basis of supplies for 1942"

The conquered territories of Eastern Europe were described as of great importance, but Herr Freudenberger added that "it will necessitate a certain lapse of time before they can be exploited and until the necessary productive forces are mobilized."

The potato supply will be short this winter, especially in Berlin, not so much due to a lack of potatoes but to the fact that great quantities froze en route to market because of a lack of adequate transport facilities. Potato acreage must be increased more than 10 per cent this year, the Agriculture Ministry decreed.

Herr Freudenberger outlined four agricultural objectives, according to a German news agency account of his statement:

Maintenance of present level of grain production at whatever cost, increased production of potatoes and sugar beets, increased fat production by cultivation of oleaginous plants, and intensification of vegetable production beyond the necessary minimum.

London Daily Sketch

'The One We've Got to Crush'

This London cartoon aptly sums up the British attitude toward growing rumors that an Army-Party clash may be in the making in Germany.

New Anglo-U. S. Pressure Put on Eire for Bases?

DUBLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera declared in a speech today that Eire would defend itself "from attacks from any quarter."

"We did and are doing our best to get arms," Mr. de Valera said. "What arms we can get we will get, it being understood they are to be used to defend our territory against any aggressor, no matter who he might be."

The Prime Minister, who declared when the war started that not one inch of Eire's territory was for sale, denied that there had been any secret bargaining with any other country.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 12—Despite denials from well-informed circles here, reports persist that new proposals have been submitted to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera for United Nations use of Eire naval and air bases.

These reports, coming in the face of recent reaffirmations of Eire's neutrality both from Dublin and by the Eire Minister in Washington, Mr. Robert Brennan, suggest first that there is a new urgency in British and American need for bases and, secondly, that advantage is being taken of the United States entry into the war to make a new approach toward Dublin.

The basis of the reported new proposals is said here to be American economic assistance for an increasingly impoverished Eire. Repercussions of war have brought business disruption and increasing unemployment to the traditionally gay Irish streets and even bread lines are a dread possibility.

Supply Minister Sean Lemass has just announced that Eire's food situation is serious and that a general rationing program is under preparation, with bread rationing likely in a few weeks and with immediate restrictions on soap. Coal and newsprint are other items already short.

Border Friction Persists

One of the chief reasons why Mr. de Valera still contends that his nation is predominantly opposed to entering the Allied war front is because the partition of North and South Ireland remains a thorn in Anglo-Eire relations. Reports have associated the visit to London of Premier John M. Andrews of Northern Ireland with a new attempt to settle the Irish border question. Such a rumor has been denied emphatically in official circles here. Certainly the growth of Anglo-American cooperation on bases in Northern Ireland provides plenty of occasion for the regular attendance of the Ulster Minister at Downing Street.

Meanwhile, the British press is showing renewed interest in the possibility of bringing Eire into the otherwise solid English-speaking front against the Axis. Some editorials are abusive, others show more patience, but all are agreed that the manner of the United States embroilment in the war should have convinced the people of Eire that neutrality is an outmoded political illusion.

How uneasy, in any case, is the path of neutrality is shown by reports in London papers of Eire Defense Department's plans for a large-scale evacuation of certain localities and Air-Raid Precaution arrangements in Dublin.

Britain Gives Guns

Considerable quantities of arms, particularly antiaircraft weapons, have been reaching Eire lately from Britain, it has been disclosed. When the Eire Government first asked for such supplies in 1938, Britain was too preoccupied with its own needs. But some of the gaps in the limited Southern Irish defense now are being filled despite the fact that outwardly Eire shows no change of heart as a reward for the sacrifice of British guns still so urgently needed elsewhere. But inwardly there undoubtedly is a widespread re-examination of consciences going on in Eire.

Reports on the results of this self-examination from observers who have been in Eire lately are conflicting. Some see little real change in the outlook either of the government or of the people. Others have a feeling that the 26 counties are moving in the direction of an agreement with the United Nations and that de Valera soon will lose his hold on the people if he does not take the lead in this issue as he has done in other vital questions during his long and notable political career.

It should be remembered, however, that if there is to be a change in Eire's policy, authorities will be particularly anxious to conceal the realignment until the stage is all set in order to deny the Nazis an excuse for intervention. an excuse for intervention. And there is still some reason to believe that the initiative in the Irish situation has not been taken by the British themselves. Whatever negotiations may be going on appear to be between the Eire Government and the United States.

How Soviets Finance State Budgets

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Recently announced introduction in Russia to help cover defense expenditures of a graduated income tax, embracing practically the whole range of salaries and wages, might seem to indicate that the Soviets are shifting their loyalties from Marx to Morgenthau.

Actually, an income tax in Russia is not a new departure. Previously all workers paid a per cent tax on their earnings, while members of the Communist Party have long paid dues that were scaled to their income.

The income tax has hitherto been a comparatively small item in the Soviet budget. The internal state loan has been important as a way of raising money directly from the population, and has, in practice, served much the same purpose as the annual income tax.

Ever since 1927, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, each June, with season-like regularity, the Soviet Government floated a huge internal loan. Subscriptions were almost universal, for while they were technically voluntary, the loyalty to the regime of anyone who failed to subscribe would be open to question.

10 Per Cent of Income

An individual's subscription was expected to amount to not less than 10 per cent of his annual salary or wages and larger amounts were encouraged.

In each factory, institution or collective farm the loan subscriptions of the employees were placed collectively and a certain percentage was deducted by the cashier from each weekly or monthly paycheck.

The loan certificates were of two optional types, interest-bearing and lottery. The latter enjoyed the widest popularity, since lucky numbers sometimes won as much as 3,000 rubles on a 100-ruble certificate.

Successful writers, artists, actors, engineers, and technicians, the "upper bracket" groups of Soviet Russia, many of whom earn far more than they could possibly spend, given the limited assortment of consumers' goods available, would invest large amounts in the interest-bearing certificates.

However, what makes these Soviet loans less like a Government bond issue in America, and more, for practical purposes, like an income tax, is the question of their maturity and negotiability.

Method of Disposal

Any certificate holder in Russia may at any time present his certificates at the nearest State savings bank branch and receive cash to the amount of one third of their face value, plus a receipt which entitles him to reacquire certificates to the same amount by repaying the cash advance. But in the interim he forfeits his right to any interest or his chance to win in the lottery drawings.

The certificates are not otherwise negotiable either privately or publicly.

Whereas theoretically they should be retired at their face value when they mature, in practice their date of maturity tends to recede indefinitely, through Government conversion and refinancing to its obligations. Thus through 1936 the loans were issued with a 10-year maturity.

But in 1937, when the first of the loans was about to fall due, the Government suddenly announced that all the previous 10-year loans were being converted into a new 20-year loan and that all certificates should be presented at Government savings bank branches to be exchanged for the new loan certificates before a specified date. Any certificates still outstanding after the time limit expired would be automatically annulled.

As matters now stand, the first of these yearly loans does not stand to fall due until 1958 and even when that time arrives there is nothing to impede the Soviet Government from making a new conversion. Meanwhile to the proportion of holdings that were forfeited by failure to exchange the certificates within the specified time are added each year those certificates which are surrendered for the one third cash advance and are not redeemed.

Private Revenues Small

But in Soviet Russia even with the introduction of a more stringent income tax, direct public contribution to Government expenditure out of income is unlikely to attain the proportions reached in Britain andw America, mainly because private revenues in Russia comprise a much smaller proportion of the national income.

Since in Russia the factories, the wholesale and retail distributing agencies are all Government-owned and operated, all profits, surpluses, and dividends also belong to the Government and therefore accrue directly to the public fisc.

The Soviet Government budget is far bulkier than that of any capitalist country, for it must include all the elements of industrial financing that in America are almost entirely the province of private corporations. It is as if the present American budget included in addition to the tremendous amounts of direct Government expenditures all that is being spent and invested in plant equipment and production expansion.

But while this centralization complicates the budget, it simplifies taxation. There is no need for sales taxes, corporation taxes, surplus profit taxes and other levies, where it all goes into one great Government pocket anyway.

Russian Loans Ready For Damaged Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm, Jan. 12

Russian civilian refugees are returning to their devastated homes close in the wake of the advancing Red Army. Besides arms and munitions, grain fodder and livestock are being shipped westward to aid rehabilitation.

Collective farms whose properties have been totally destroyed or badly damaged are to receive Government loans for the purchase of building materials, farming implements, and seed grain.

Japanese Seized Hong Kong By Groups of Small Units

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 12 (AP)—At least a division and a half of Japanese troops—perhaps 22,500 men—streamed onto the island of Hong Kong before it fell—but the outnumbered defenders seldom saw more than 10 invaders at a time.

Such is the story of well-executed fanning out and converging battle tactics told today by a British survivor of the 17-day siege who escaped to the mainland before the Crown Colony fell on Christmas Day.

Against the invaders Hong Kong could pit only a garrison of some 10,000 men—British, Canadians, Indians—which was cut down by extremely heavy losses, he said.

American civilians on the island drove trucks loaded with vital supplies almost to the front lines during the fighting, he said, while other manned first-aid posts.

Landed From Transports

But in the last few desperate days, he reported, some of the Americans even grabbed rifles and went up into the hills where the front lines were getting thinner.

The American casualties nevertheless were surprisingly few, he said.

Describing the invasion of the island, the survivor said the Japanese landed from transports and advanced behind heavy artillery-fire protection for their final assult.

They split up into groups of not more than 19 men, each group armed with machine guns, trench mortars, and hand grenades.

Slowly they fanned out and surrounded their objective. Then, following a fierce mortar shelling with a hand-grenade charge, the Japanese suddenly converged upon the main Hong Kong defense points from all directions.

The weary defenders, their ranks depleted by casualties, laid down their arms at 3 p. m. Christmas Day, but isolated fighting continued throughout the island, and Japanese bombers kept the air humming until darkness.

Full Domination in Air

The invaders had complete air supremacy, the survivor related. Hong Kong's air force of six old planes was destroyed during the first day of battle. Several of the Colony's few antiaircraft guns were lost in the scuttling of gunboats and boom ships Dec. 19.

The Briton said the Japanese apparently had been aided by "fifth columnists." He said the British reported that what few prisoners they captured possessed detailed maps showing roads, hills, and British positions. Some had maps showing location and plans of Hong Kong's air-raid shelters and tunnels.

For nearly a week before surrender of the Colony, its defenders were without electric lights because the Japanese had occupied Taitam reservoir. For water the Colony had to rely entirely upon the brackish supply from long unused wells.

Just before the surrender the earth shook and flames and smoke shot skyward as the garrison blew up its ammunition dumps to prevent them from falling to the enemy.

Losses were heavy on both sides but particularly for the Japanese, the Briton said, as they paid dearly for their all-out effort to capture Hong Kong before Chinese armies moving toward the Colony could apply effective pressure.

Civilian casualties were reported light.

Turkey Reassured By British Envoy On Pledge of Aid

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 10, Delayed (AP) — Renewed assurances that Turkey need fear no aggressive action by Russia or Britain but may fully rely on the joint pledge of assistance given last August were reported today.

They were said to have been tendered to Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu by the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, in an hour and a half conference in which the envoy reported on the trip he made with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Moscow.

Informed sources said Sir Hughe brought to Mr. Saracoglu personal greetings from Mr. Eden and Joseph Stalin.

It was learned that Sir Hughe was immensely impressed by Russia's reserve strength as evidenced in Moscow and other cities behind the lines and the quantities of planes, tanks and other war material being produced.

He was said to have reported to Mr. Saracoglu that the people appeared well-fed, warmly clothed and confident of victory. He is said to have found that many young Russians still have not been called to the Army.

Europe, Then the World— Hitler's Course Always Fixed

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The spread of the present world war to America stresses the fact—which has never been lost sight of by Hitler since he issued his Mein Kampf—that Nazism is a "world concept." The leader who programed for "the victorious sword of a master race that puts the world to work for a higher culture" has never swerved from this program.

"Was it not Germany which has given to the modern world all its cultural achievements?" he asked.

It has been this unswerving belief in the German racial superiority that has prevented Hitler from being satisfied with his present conquests and forces him to reach out for the conquest of the world.

"It is a world concept," says the Nazi textbook. "World concepts are intolerant." This goal has never been lost sight of.

In his career of world conquest Adolf Hitler made one grave miscalculation.

That was when the European apathy after the annexation of Austria, and still more at the Munich Conference, led him to assume that it would be feasible to rearrange his program and to embark at once upon a limited Eastern campaign and to tackle France afterwards.

Continued Expansion Vital

The energetic British-French reaction and the Allied attempts to draw the Soviet Union into their defensive bloc took Hitler by surprise. He was not prepared to fight the combined French, British, Polish and Russian armies. But neither could he think of resting on his laurels in Austria and Czechoslovakia. The whole structure of the Third Reich had been modelled with the aim of unlimited expansion in mind.

To have abandoned that course would have been tantamount to a collapse of the Nazi regime. On the other hand, to wage war simultaneously on the western and the eastern border would have spelled the end of Germany.

In that dilemma Hitler overbid the Allied offer to Russia by ceding it half of the Polish territory he was set to conquer. This was by no means the complete reverse it appeared to be in September, 1939. True, for 15 years Hitler had been abusing the Bolshevist system, denouncing its leaders as bloodstained criminals. Yet Hitler's practical philosophy was: "Every power is our ally if only the final result offers the chance to overthrow our most powerful enemy."

In the pages of "Mein Kampf," Hitler had visualized a Triple Alliance formed by Great Britain, Italy and Germany, tearing continental and colonial France to pieces. Then, together with Italy and Poland he would conquer Russia, and after that he would first destroy his European Allies—Poland, Italy, and Great Britain—and eventually be ready to subjugate the remaining parts of the world.

As things were in the summer of 1939 it was not necessary to resign any of these dreams. Only the order of procedure had to be changed somewhat. Poland and Russia had to change places and, instead of promising part of the French spoil to England and Italy, Hitler could spare the promise to England and take all for himself.

Once these parts of the enterprise were successfully concluded, he could turn to the Far East and the Far West. The plan for the conquest of the Western Hemisphere was based on Hitler's unshakable conviction that the Americans were not to be considered a "nation," that the United States was constantly on the brink of revolution, that there would soon be a sufficient number of S.A.-formations in the United States to deal with a decadent order.

In addition to the conquest from within, North America was to be brought into line by economic, and if need be, military pressure exerted from the Latin American states where the concept of world fascism had been favorably viewed for years.

Far East More Difficult

From Hitler's viewpoint the Far East represented a more difficult problem than the Western Hemisphere. In that part of the world Nazi policy wavered for a considerable time between playing the Chinese or the Japanese game.

It was obvious that Japan's advance on the Asiatic mainland was bound to bring it into conflict with the United States, Great Britain and Russia. It, therefore, might happen that in case of another general conflagration, a second World War, Germany would be opposed by an alignment of powers resembling in an ominous way the constellation of the First World War. If that were to come about, Hitler and whatever whole- and half-hearted allies he could command at that moment, would be confronted by nations numbering from 800 to 1,000 million men owning an overwhelming fleet, natural resources and an industrial potential surpassing the Nazi potential by three to one.

Nevertheless, in 1938 Hitler made up his mind to side with Japan. The decisive factors were the affinity between the dynamic characters of German and Japanese policy and reports from Gen. Eugen Ott, present Ambassador to Tokyo, about the high fighting quality of the Nipponese Army. That dipped the scale.

The German-Japanese alliance gave the finishing touch to the Nazi pattern, the gospel of which is that victory lies with the bold and brutal attack. Austria or Greece, Norway or Malaya—the theater changed, but the methods remained the same. The plan for the attack on Hawaii was copied from the equally infamous attack on Rotterdam. And Hitler's thought as well as the goal of his policy at world domination is described in "Mein Kampf."

Japanese Fleeing Changsha Completely Routed by Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 12 (AP)—Chinese news dispatches declared today that Japanese forces retreating northward from Changsha after suffering a stunning defeat had been completely routed while trying to escape a Chinese encirclement and had left more than 8,000 fatalities on the field of battle.

The Chinese captured approximately 1,000 prisoners and large quantities of equipment during the battle, which took place between the Laotao and Milo Rivers about 30 miles north of Changsha, Hunan Province Capital, the dispatches said.

[The Chinese dispatches failed to say what became of the main Japanese forces, but the figures of killed and captured would indicate that several thousand Japanese continued the retreat northward.]

The battle, which was said to have started last Friday and raged for a day and a night, boosted reported Japanese casualties in the ill-fated Changsha offensive to 45,000.

This would mean the greatest defeat the Japanese have suffered since the beginning of the war in China—a defeat not even exceeded by heavy setbacks in their two previous attempts to capture Changsha.

The battle along the Laotao River, the Chinese said, completely smashed the main body of Japanese troops falling back toward the Yangtze River base of Yochow from which the Changsha offensive was launched.

Booty captured by the Chinese was said to include important military documents as well as considerable quantity of horses, ammunition and other supplies.

Among Japanese officers captured were said to be several wearing Chinese civilian clothes.

Pan American Union Plans Essay Contest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Pan American Union announced yesterday an essay contest open to high school pupils in the 21 American Republics, with two four-year university scholarships as the prizes.

The topic is "What Inter-American Co-operation Means to My Country" and the two scholarships, each valued at $6,000, are offered for the best papers submitted after study and discussion. One prize is for the best paper in English, the other for the best presentation in Spanish, Portuguese, or French.

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Britain Learns a Lesson— Airfield Defense Is Vital

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 12—Lessons of the war bought at a heavy price of many lost airfields in various parts of the Empire are being applied to flying fields here, now that their defense has been turned over to a new corps known as the Royal Air Force Regiment.

This force is to receive specialized training in employment of armored fighting vehicles, artillery, infantry arms and certain devices which can't be specified here.

At present the garrisons of British airdromes are composed of soldiers under War Office control with the assistance of the Air Force ground personnel under the command of the RAF Station Command. Now the disadvantages of a divided responsibility are to be avoided by the formation of the new "Regiment" from the Air Force personnel under the executive and administrative control of the Air Council.

In order to maintain military control over general land defense, of which airdrome defense is a vitally important part, the Commander in Chief of the home forces will decide the strength and disposition of the new garrisons, to be furnished by the Royal Air Force Regiment and will define the character of the tactical defense methods he desires adopted.

RAF Officers Responsible

Local defense of each RAF airdrome, however, will be the responsibility of an RAF officer—the station commander, answerable directly to his service superiors. He is to have full executive control over both the full-time garrison and other RAF personnel, but in event of enemy action on land in his vicinity he would come under the operational control of the local military, with whom he is required to have a preconceived plan of action. This would involve co-operation with adjacent Army troops and the Home Guard. The new scheme is to make defense of airdromes an integral part of the defense of territory in which they are located, instead of a local problem.

The higher administration of the new "regiment" has been vested in a veteran gunnery expert, Maj. Gen. Claude F. Liardet—a well known territorial officer and in civilian life a member of Lloyd's. He was formerly Inspector of Airfield Defense and now has been appointed Director General for Defense at the Air Ministry.

Although not exercising operational duties, he has been given the title of commandant, and is to have the assistance of other Army officers with senior rank and high qualifications who are being especially lent to the RAF.

Thus at last Britain is giving practical effect to the realization that the airdrome protection is a military science in itself and not the sort of thing to be entrusted to "young soldier" battalions or veterans. What the RAF regiment is expected to produce is seasoned troops sufficiently armed and expert, with automatic weapons, to deal faithfully with the type of fanatical specialist the enemy has developed among parachutists and other airborne infantry.

Closest Liaison Essential

The new scheme for close air and military co-operation emphasizes the fact that in modern war airmen have to safeguard an army from the air; the army has to safeguard airmen from the ground, and the closest liaison between the two arms is essential if the job is to be done properly.

What is envisaged under the new setup is a body of men trained for toughness on what may be termed Commando lines, with plenty of quick firing Bofors to deal with low-flying targets, heavier antiaircraft batteries, tanks and armored cars, machinegun squads, signal and transport personnel and engineers for construction of defenses and demolition work.

Tanks are recognized to be the most effective medium for tackling air-borne infantry as they can sail into them regardless of small-arms fire before the men who have landed have had time to get themselves organized.

Experience here during the battle of Britain showed that the Fighter Command could defend its flying fields as a whole from the air and could prevent the Germans from bombing seriously by day, let alone bringing troops to earth in big slow-moving transports and gliders or releasing parachutists at low speed from 200 to 300 feet.

Hasn't Worked Out

So the tendency was for fighter planes to be regarded as effective defense for their own bases—a theory which hasn't worked out to the Empire's advantage in Malaya, Crete and various other places, since it remains true only as long as those bases are not put out of service or captured by the enemy, and as long as petrol supplies are not interrupted.

The Nazis failed signally when they tried to destroy airdromes as a prelude to an invasion, that never came off, at the end of the summer of 1940. But how the defenders of airdromes here would stand up to a crescendo of combined assault by dive-bombers, altitude bombers, parachutists, gliders and troop-carriers has never been put to the test.

The danger of the existing defense scheme proving quite inadequate has led to the strong advocacy of a change which, now that it has come about, does at least show that Britain is alive to the fact that its airdromes, and not its coastlines, are its frontier posts and that the safety of the country—an essential prerequisite for the ultimate victory of the Allies in the war—is recognized to depend first and foremost on the security of the flying fields.

Gordon: Canada's Dynamic Price Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Not a day nor a night off has come to Donald Gordon in the six weeks since he was appointed Chairman of Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board to administer the Dominion's drastic price ceiling legislation. This is an amazing record to those who know the pitch at which this buoyant young Scotsman works.

The job of Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during the first weeks of "price ceiling" enforcement he describes as terrific. But the machinery functions and, although the pressure of problems awaiting solution remains stupendous, there is increased and better organization with which to relieve it. Prevention of inflation was above all what the country wanted, price ceilings its approved method of attempting it. So far so good in carrying it out. Mr. Gordon feels the country has given magnificent response, and the only possibility of carrying out the rulings was in the way they have been accepted.

So far retail merchants of Canada have enjoyed increased sales, increased profits during the war period. But you can't fight a war without being hurt. Mr. Gordon warned. Every effort will be made to equalize the pinch, he said, but pointed out that one of the axioms of war is that you can never make the sacrifices even. Canadian businesses are practical and understand this, he said. They are not worrying about their profits, but only about how to keep alive. They demand only a policy under which they can live, and that is what the Board is trying to arrange for them.

Also Bank Executive

While devoting his main energies to his present public office, Mr. Gordon formally retains his post of Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Mr. Gordon, who has just turned 40, began his banking career at a very early age. He was born in Old Meldrum, Scotland, where his father owned a small jewelry store and served as Town Clerk. The family emigrated to Canada when Donald was 13. Mr. Gordon says all Scotsmen come to Canada for the same reason—because they are so financially embarrassed in Scotland they grasp the opportunity to get ahead in the New World.

Mr. Gordon's father opened a store on Queen Street in Toronto, and Donald did those odd jobs a boy can do on a bicyle, delivering packages, selling papers and the like. Then an Ontario truant officer caught up with him, in the well-ordered Canadian educational system, and pointed out that boys of the Dominion must remain at their books until the age of 15. Donald was sent to a public school, but the moment his age complied with the regulations of the law, in forthright Scottish fashion he was turned out to get on with supporting the family. At 15 he entered the Bank of Nova Scotia as a junior clerk.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Canadian Prices Come Under His Direction

Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He is also Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Steps in Education

Canadian banks have an excellent educational system and, while progressing as a clerk, Mr. Gordon took first the associate correspondence course run for the bankers, and then a first class fellowship course established by Queens University which gives the equivalent of a university degree in economics, covering all the usual subjects from literature and history to economics and banking.

Mr. Gordon thoroughly enjoyed the bank from the first. He had—and still enjoys in full measure—the small boy's enthusiasm for finding out what makes the wheels go round, and took particular interest in the financial wheels.

Mr. Gordon's advancement was extremely quick, which he feels was partly due to the fact that the World War was on. Older men left for the armed forces, and a lad too young to be accepted for the services had a peculiar opportunity to move up in the bank. Anyway, by 1920 he went to the head office, Toronto, as private secretary to the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the late H. A. Richardson, one of the old school characters of the financial world.

After Mr. Richardson passed on in 1923, Mr. Gordon was pushed through every department at the head office. In 1924 and 1925 he had his great opportunity on the inspection staff, which carried him all over the Dominion. Inspecting branches of the bank from Halifax to Vancouver gave him an invaluable resume of the entire business conditions of Canada. In 1927 he was made assistant chief accountant at Head Office, where the chief accountant is responsible for all accounting methods of the bank, including the general office where all the operations of the bank are drawn together.

Mr. Gordon became assistant manager of the Toronto Branch in 1930, and was in that post when Canada's Prime Minister R. B. Bennett established the Bank of Canada in Ottawa in 1935. In February Mr. Gordon was brought to Ottawa as Secretary of the new organization, and the central bank was officially established the following month. Graham Towers, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, had never before seen Donald Gordon, probably did not quite know how valuable an officer he was bringing to the Bank when he appointed him. Mr. Gordon had, however, previously made an exceptional impression when drawn to Ottawa to assist the Department of Finance on some special problems.

Mr. Gordon had general supervision of getting the bank started, including its physical aspects, the actual construction, furnishing and opening of the handsome building it occupies in the Capital.

First war job for Donald Gordon was the setting up of Canada's Foreign Exchange Control Board, of which he was alternating chairman. His work in putting together almost overnight an organization that could function at once in the serious situation brought upon Canada by the war proved a successful tour de force in administration that was understood and appreciated by the Ottawa Government. It was because of his performance on that occasion that he was selected for the most spectacular job of controlled economy that has been tried on this continent.

Bank's Importance

The Bank of Canada has meant a lot more to Canada than its founders had any idea it would mean. It has been an advantage to the Dominion to have it when war broke out, with its nucleus of trained men capable of dealing with complicated war economy and the international aspects of finance.

Controlled economy after the war is over is a diverting question about which Mr. Gordon has no time just now even to think about. Best possible planning, however, for post-war economy at the moment is the prevention of inflation for which the Board is actually working.

Mr. Gordon is having his first experience in handling the public, and probably surprises himself and his associates with his instant success. He carries the crowd with him, whether in person, in written message or over the air. He talks right out, goes direct at the job without any deviation, but he sounds like a plain-speaking family friend, rather than a European dictator. He is an energetic, irrepressible man, exceptionally happy in his home and family life, stimulating to work with or for.

Donald Gordon has no delusions about what all-out war means.

Vichy-Rome Relations Grow More Friendly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Jan. 12—Since the Vice-Premier in Vichy, Admiral Jean Darlan, met Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, a few weeks ago in Turin, relations between the Vichy Government and Italy have grown more cordial, and Italy is about to send an Ambassador to Paris to join German Ambassador Otto Abetz in strengthening Axis influence there. For this post, Signor Mussolini has chosen Signor Butti, formerly Chief of the European Division of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Another step in the same direction is anticipated, but is not yet announced, of an Italian diplomatic mission at Vichy similar to the German one recently established. The French diplomatic mission, foreseen several weeks ago, for Berlin, however, has not yet materialized.

The Vichy group's desire to obtain general recognition of its neutrality which is continually in the forefront of Vichy diplomacy, has been incresed with the extension of the war—notably since President Roosevelt spoke of American concern over bases which could be used as points of departure for attacks against the Western Hemisphere.

In view of earlier declarations emanating from Washington treating Dakar and the other French African ports as such bases, the reason for Vichy's circumspection in European agreements is easy to understand.

Disregarding the delicacy of the position of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's government, the Paris group of "Activists" is pushing again for complete collaboration with the Axis powers in establishing a new order in Europe. Marshal Pétain deplored in his New Year's broadcast the lack of agreement on France's interests in the occupied and unoccupied zones and his attitude indicates the delicate position of the country. The Paris group is insistently urging that France must throw itself unreservedly into the reconstruction of Europe according to Axis plans.

Former Socialist Deputy Marcel Déat, now recovered from the attack on him while saluting the departure of the first French Legion to join the German Army in Russia, has assumed again the Activist leadership. In a radiocast he attacked the Vichy Government for its "vacillating policy."

M. Déat's theme is that France is in danger of losing its Colonial Empire, including North Africa, by aggression and the only way for France to save it is to line up with the Axis powers now.

M. Déat said: "It is our duty as Frenchmen to warn our compatriots against this danger and to add that the responsibility for it is not in Paris."

All of which does not facilitate the Marshal's efforts of consolidating neutrality.

Gestapo Active

Overseas News Agency

ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER, Jan. 12—The German Secret Police was reported today to be extending its control over Unoccupied France, with increasing numbers of uniformed and plain clothes agents moving into key positions within the Vichy jurisdiction.

A Belgian engineer, just back from France, said that a Major Kunze-Kranse had set up headquarters in the Hotel Roi René at Aix, and that his officers were using French airfields for their comings and goings in JU 52 planes.

He said that the Gestapo controlled the large airfield at Marignane outside of Marseille, the largest in southern France, now being used almost exclusively by the Germans. Numbers of bombers are stationed there, he said.

Food for Britain Cut by New Needs Of War in Pacific

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Britain will go on a shortened food ration today because the war in the Pacific is making extraordinary new demands on its merchant shipping.

The Ministry of Food announced that temporary increases in the allowances of fats and sugar, granted last Nov. 17, were being rescinded "to safeguard the country's stocks in view of the change in the shipping situation."

Starting today, the weekly sugar ration will become eight ounces instead of 12.

The total weekly allowance of butter, margarine, and cooking fats will remain unchanged at eight ounces. However, the limit to cooking fats will be two ounces in place of the six that may now be purchased in place of margarine.

The domestic cheese ration, now three ounces, will be reduced Feb. 2 to two ounces, the Ministry announced.

Roosevelt Biography Banned in Denmark

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP)—A recently published biography of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Swedish journaiist, Alfred Oeste, has been banned in German-occupied Denmark.

Mr. Oeste has been a correspondent for the Baltimore Sun papers and in 1932 received a journalistic award from the Swedish-American Foundation.

Denmark also barred all works of Karl Marx, 19th Century German Communist and philosopher.

Nazis Increase Pressure To Subject Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Four and one-half million Swiss don't want to be classed as "language-Germans," "folk-Germans," "Kultur-Germans," "blood-Germans," "redeemed Germans" or "unredeemed Germans" or tagged with any other label conjured for purposes of conquest by the Nazis.

As the sole surviving island of freedom amid the totalitarian deluge that has submerged the rest of Europe, Switzerland holds with steadfast determination to its independence and its democratic way of life.

Although pledged to strict neutrality, Switzerland's ultimate survival depends on an Allied victory. Otherwise the little mountain republic will be dissolved in the common denominator of Hitler's slave order.

Even now ever-increasing pressure from Berlin—efforts to coerce, frighten or suborn—seeks to undermine Swiss economic and political life and gradually line the Swiss up for economic and ideological co-operation with the Axis. The Nazi press is constantly "hinting" that the present democratic form of Government in Switzerland is incompatible with the "new Europe."

Democracy an "Insult"

"The mere existence of a democracy on our borders is an insult," the Nazis proclaimed on the very day German and Swiss delegates met to negotiate a trade agreement.

As in other countries in former years, so now in Switzerland the poison of Nazi propaganda filters through all seemingly private and strictly commercial relations. Firms and manufacturers doing business with Germany are bludgeoned into hiring or firing their personnel. Bribery is also employed, especially in the case of the press.

Two courses are open to the Swiss. They could yield to German pressure and adapt themselves to the "new Europe" either with the honest intention of aiding in its realization or with the secret thought of escaping again when the political constellation turns in their favor. They could gradually or quickly relinquish one point after another of their traditional and internationally guaranteed neutrality, alter or adulterate the spiritual content of their civilization, trade with the Germans to the fullest extent possible and thus perhaps without running any great risk continue to function in the middle of Europe as a hard-working, thrifty people famous for their cheeses and respected by their neighbors for their precision work in the manufacture of timepieces and instruments of war.

Their standard of living would continue to go down along with that of Germany and the rest of Europe, but, far from the immediate scene of war, they would be spared the worst sufferings which war brings. This would be the easy way, the way their shrewd business sense and their love of bourgeois comforts advises them to follow.

If Swiss Resist

The other course would be to resist the Nazi pressure. This would mean observing not only the letter of their neutrality but also its spirit; absolutely to refuse any ideological concessions; to give their spiritual and intellectual leaders full freedom to defend and proclaim the ideals and character of Swiss culture, to take radical measures against foreign influence and propaganda; to cut down economic co-operation to the very minimum or to eliminate it entirely.

This would increase the pace of impoverishment. It would throw thousands of skilled Swiss workers out of work. It would very likely lead to military attack and occupation by the Germans and a temporary submergence of the Swiss state. The Swiss, if they followed this course might fall, but they would fall with honor and with the virtual assurance of rising again stronger and more Swiss than ever.

There is no doubt that the elements of resistance in Switzerland are strong and the vast majority of Swiss wish to abide by the pledge taken amidst a great deal of patriotic speech-making on the 650th anniversary of their freedom—"We want to be free as our fathers were—rather death than slavery." The workers of Switzerland are almost 100 per cent strongly anti-Nazi. The workers' leaders—chief of whom are Robert Grimm and Konrad Ilg—are sincere in their desire to co-operate with other parties and build a strong wall of defense against Nazi aggression. Many of them would prefer today an open declaration of economic warfare, they would prefer to see their workers walk out of the munitions factories and build roads and plant potatoes and walk around in rags and bare feet and eat crusts rather than work for the Nazis who threaten their free organizations and existence.

Christians Oppose Nazis

Swiss Christians are solidly behind their country's free institutions and strongly opposed to the anti-Christian paganism which threatens to engulf them with a Nazi victory. Prof. Kark Barth of Basel is perhaps the most outspoken opponent of Hitlerism in Europe today, since German Christian leaders and Christian leaders of occupied powers have fallen under the direct control of the Gestapo. The Swiss Army under General Guisan is using every valuable minute bought by economic "co-operation" to make of the Swiss Alps a fortress bristling with guns and tunneled with passageways and to make every Swiss man and youth skilled in all the methods of modern warfare.

Nevertheless, there are powerful forces inside Switzerland working against resistance. The chief danger comes not from the out-and-out defeatists but from those prominent and highly respected Swiss leaders, who, motivated by "practical considerations," yield an inch here and an inch there.

Pursuing a sort of Swiss "realpolitik" that sidesteps fundamental issues, they hope to weather the storm and escape the fate that has overtaken so many other small European states. They ignore the fact that they are trading Swiss liberty piecemeal for a little temporary security.

Long-Range Folly

The chief phase of this "horse-trading" with Hitler is economic co-operation with the German war machine, which, although it is contrary to Switzerland's long-term interests, is entirely within its rights as a neutral power. Through the clearing system Switzerland has become a financial underwriter of the German war effort, piling up a credit balance of approximately one billion Swiss francs.

This credit to Germany — the equivalent of a loan—though it should theoretically be equalized through imports from the Reich—is actually constantly on the increase. The only possibility of its ever being repaid, would be in the event of a German victory, which would also spell the end of Swiss independence. Swiss capital is therefore mortaging its own future and financing its own ruin.

Protests against this system and demands that Swiss trade with the Reich be returned to a give-and-take basis have availed little.

Nazis Recruiting in Switzerland

Stockholm, Jan. 12 (ONA)

Reports reaching here through Swiss channels disclosed that a Nazi recruiting campaign in Switzerland had caused 2,000 German-born men and youths of German parentage from the Zurich section alone to enlist.

Many of the youths were of Swiss mothers, but enlisted out of fear that injury might result to their families, it was said. The German drive in Switzerland indicated the severe man power shortage resulting from losses in Russia.

Boys of 14 or over of German parentage were ordered to register.

'Collaboration' Gets New Twist in France

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 12

Daring Frenchmen in some villages in eastern France gave the occupying Germans a lesson in collaboration today.

The Free French radio at Brazzaville, Equatorial Africa, said this notice was posted on walls of the town "under the very noses of the Boches":

"First, we can be intelligent. Second, we can support collaboration. Third we can be honorable. But if we are intelligent and support collaboration, we cannot be honorable. If we are honorable and support collaboration, we cannot be intelligent. If we are honorable and intelligent, we cannot support collaboration."

Radiocasts in Argentina Limited to Known Facts

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Director General of Post and Telegraph warned all Argentine radio stations Jan. 10 to guard against broadcasting rumors and said news radiocasts must be limited to "facts confirmed from unimpeachable sources."

All comment was forbidden. Rebroadcast of speeches by foreign statesmen will be permitted, the Director General said, but radio stations must not transmit abstracts containing passages "injurious or offensive to other countries, their peoples or their officials."

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Farm Prices Are Crux of Control Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—President Roosevelt went over the price control bill situation with his four chief legislative leaders in Congress today, prior to the start of conferences on the controversy-packed measure between representatives of Senate and House.

The Senate version of the bill passed Saturday by a vote of 83 to 1 was a striking victory for the farm bloc which wrote a new form of "parity" into the bill. If food prices actually rise to the limit now set before any control can be imposed upon them, the cost of some products will increase as much as 25 per cent, it is estimated.

Mr. Roosevelt consulted with Vice-President Wallace, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Rayburn, and House Leader John W. McCormack this morning at the White House.

The farm bloc, composed of Senators from Southern and Western States, wrote such favorable terms for farmers into the measure that Senator Barkley referred to it as a "farm relief bill."

Liberalizing of Parity

The amendment liberalizing the definition of "parity" proposed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, was passed 55 to 31, and bans fixing of price ceilings on unprocessed farm crops until they reach a point which Senator O'Mahoney said would average 120 per cent of parity of the entire farm output.

The difficulty in the situation, from the farmers' point of view, is that even with this paper victory, some of the big crops have such surpluses that it is questionable whether the price will rise to the point now permitted. This is particularly true, it is said, of such articles as wheat and corn and cotton.

In the face of the congressional bill, there is little more that the Administration can do in curbing the farm group, and indications after the White House conference today were that efforts would be concentrated on compromising the discrepancies between the House and Senate versions of the long-delayed measure. Mr. Roosevelt has been trying to get a price control bill passed since last July.

Representative McCormack and Senator Barkley, after the White House conference, expressed belief that differences over the House and Senate bills could be adjusted. No trouble was seen in reaching agreement on the daylight saving bill, which has also passed Senate and House in different forms.

Farm Parity and Wages

One of the features of the Senate price control bill is that farm parity is now "hooked up" to wages in the new formula. Originally the Administration asked for authority to put a ceiling on farm prices when they went above parity. Parity was then defined as the average price for any crop in 1910-1914, in relation to the corresponding cost of nonfarm commodities. Failing in this, the Administration asked for authority if prices went above 110 of parity.

The Senate version of the bill, however, changes the definition of parity in important particulars. It takes the high base years of 1919-1929 and says that no price ceiling should be placed on a farm product below that average, the highest in history. This in effect, it is estimated, raises the old limit to 120 per cent. It also requires in the complicated formula the consideration of average wage rate levels as well as the average of nonfarm commodity price levels, the first being given a weight of 20, and the latter of 80.

Thus, if labor's wages increase, the farmer's right to higher prices theoretically increases, subject of course to the master law of supply and demand. If there is an overabundance of any crop the prices will not rise. The new price law does not fix prices, it merely specifies a point below which the Government may not intervene to fix prices, and sets up the price-fixing machinery.

Points of Difference

Farm spokesmen point out that even with Government crop loans, granted up to 85 per cent of parity, and with other farm aids, the current average price level stands now at only 95 per cent of parity. In specialized farm products, however, notably meat and dairy foods, the price has soared far above parity.

Some of the points of difference between Senate and House versions of the price control bill follow:

For appeals from the Price Administrator's authority, the Senate would set up an emergency court composed of federal district judges; the House sets up an independent five-man board which could hold its own hearings and overrule the administrator.

The Senate bill includes stringent, licensing provisions, not included in the House bill.

Army Changes in Materials Make Use of 800 Substitutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—In the past six months alone the Government has found ways of introducing substitutes for 800 articles previously used by the Army, the Quartermaster Corps announced today.

Thus is the War Department carrying on its own campaign to conserve critical and strategic materials the use of which it is asking the nation to forego in order not to hamper the war effort.

Critical materials are defined as those available in the country but in insufficient quantities to meet our emergency needs, while strategic materials are those which must be imported.

Satisfactory substitutes have been found for bronze finishes previously used for 174 products used by the Army; in 116 items, the use of brass has been eliminated; zinc has been eliminated from 93 specifications; nickel from 78 items, copper from 66, bronze from 63, aluminum from 58, linen from 24. With many types of equipment, substitutes have been found for cork, chromium, cadmium, nickel, steel, rubber, Manila fiber, magnesium, silk, lead, asbestos, and paper.

Substitutes which have been authorized for brass include plate glass, soft annealed steel, malleable iron, galvanized iron, cast iron, ceramic ware, cast bronze and steel. In place of copper, sheet lead, steel, galvanized iron, ceramic ware, black iron, and bronze are now being specified for many quartermaster purchases.

In many instances where galvanizing has been the standard finish, zinc is being conserved by using paint, porcelain enamel, synthetic enamel, and black japan as the finish. As a base material in a few quartermaster procurements, zinc is being replaced by galvanized iron or steel.

As a substitute for nickel plating, paint or synthetic enamel is being widely used, and bronze or porcelain finishes are being used in place of Monel metal, which contains much nickel.

Oxidizing, clear lacquer, brass or copper plating, and parkerizing, a process in which the metal is dipped in a hot zinc oxide solution, are all being used as substitutes for cadmium plating. Cotton thread is now being used in place of linen for a number of quartermaster items; the use of crude rubber in shoe soles and other items of clothing and equipment has been eliminated or greatly reduced.

Substitutes for Aluminum

Steel, cast iron, and malleable iron are being used as substitutes for aluminum. Since steel has also become a critical material, a number of substitutes for it have been added to Army specifications. Among these are concrete, gypsum, wood, plywood, ceramic ware, and galvanized iron.

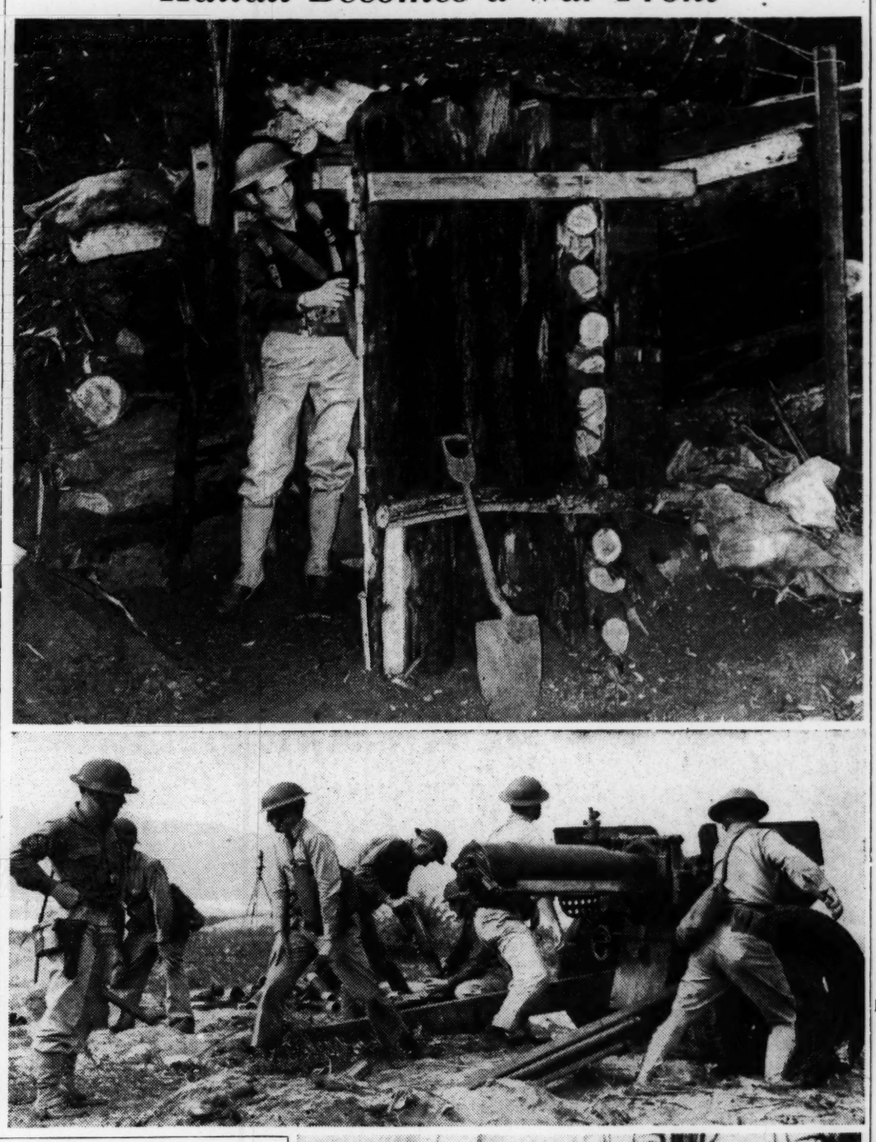
For the conservation of aluminum, the Quartermaster Corps is now testing experimental vehicles equipped with cast-iron pistons. The added weight caused by this substitution increases the load on the bearings and affects the power of the vehicle, which may necessitate the re-designing of the motor. If the experiments prove successful, from three to 23 pounds of aluminum alloy will be saved in the manufacture of each Army truck, dependent upon size.

In the manufacture of Army motorcycles and bicycles, olive drab lusterless enamel is now being substituted for chromium trim.

Tracy Heads Film Fund

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—The film actor, Spencer Tracy, was selected yesterday as chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, named to help conduct the President Roosevelt birthday fund raising campaign.

Hawaii Becomes a War Front



International; Associated Press

Islands Ready to Repel Second Attack

Upper: An officer looks out of one of the many underground dugouts that have been built in the gay Hawaiian Islands since the Japanese attack of Dec. 7.

Center: A light artillery field gun is fired out to sea in a practice defense against attempted enemy landings. The gun is at full recoil and the soldier behind the breech has turned around and braced himself.

Lower: Maneuvers like this charge through a dense Hawaiian cane field are keeping U. S. Soldiers on the alert for any contingency.

Ability to Carry Huge U. S. Debt Seen by Harvard Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The immense war effort interpreted in the Roosevelt budget calls for the biggest debt in the history of America, amounting even with unprecedented taxation to a $35,000,000,000 deficit in 1943 and reaching $100,000,000,000 or even $150,000,000,000 before the war ends, according to estimates here.

Who will pay this debt? The public which considers a national debt similar to a private debt, shudders at the prospect of generations yet unborn shouldering the burden.

According to one of the close Administration advisers however, Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard who ranks with Prof. James Burnham of Columbia University, author of the "Managerial Revolution" as having written one of the most discriminating and controversial fiscal books of the year, the nation is well able to carry the financial load.

Professor Hansen, like Professor Burnham, believes that the world is now in a transitional era, and that what amounts to a revolution is under way. But whereas Professor Burnham holds that the revolution comes from the "managers" who are striving to take over and squeeze out the capitalists and the masses alike, as they have in Russia and Germany, Professor Hansen sees no such alarming prospect.

Public and Private System

He believes capitalism is gradually being modified into what he calls a "dual economy," with increasing Federal projects going along on a side-by-side basis with private industry supplementing and correlating each other.

Professor Hansen does not believe that public debts need ever necessarily be extinguished; they are more apt to be funded, he believes, as was the Napoleonic debt in the British economy. This means that the debt is put into bonds, and that as these are paid off other bonds are issued, so that the mass of the debt continues although the individual holders have their claims met. It is the way most American railways have met their debt burdens.

The system works all right, Professor Hansen says, so long as there is an expanding economy. And with American inventive genius and constantly increasing use of machinery there is every reason to suppose America's wealth and economic activity will expand indefinitely.

In a forthcoming study for the National Resources Planning Board, Professor Hansen's fiscal policies have been put in print. He is acting as adviser to the Federal Reserve System in Washington besides heading the joint U. S.-Canadian Economic Committee and taking part in several other major studies including those of postwar planning.

Likened to Keynes

Dr Hansen was recently sent by air on an economic mission to London. He is frequently cited as the American counterpart of the British John Maynard Keynes. He is a former President of the American Economic Association. Dr. Hansen's views on the debt, incorporated in his book "fiscal policy and business cycles," and soon to be digested for the National Resources Planning Board, bear directly on the deficit problem of the new Roosevelt budget.

"Whether a public debt should be reduced or not," Dr. Hansen writes, "depends exclusively upon the general economic situation and not upon judgments derived from private accounting considerations."

A public debt is not like a private debt in any case, he holds because in the first instance the society really owes the money to itself so it is primarily a matter of bookkeeping between various classes.

Acknowledging like Professor Burnham that what he calls "a major revolution" is taking place with respect to American economy, Dr. Hansen does not draw the same conclusions from it. Referring alone to the debt he says it is "sometimes argued that the mere size" of the debt "may cause inflation," and adds that "the reasoning is essentially erroneous."

Instead of seeing controlling power seized by the "managers" as does Professor Burnham, Dr. Hansen indicates the "dual economy" can flourish satisfactorily, just as TVA has worked out a formula with the big corporations and power lines in its area.

Finally, Dr. Hansen sees no real reason for a postwar slump, if adequate fiscal steps are taken.

"If we are to make the economy workable under modern conditions, he warns however, "it will be necessary to engage in bold social engineering."

Girdler Takes on Job Of Speeding Plane Output

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Tom M. Girdler, new Chief Executive of Consolidated and Vultee Aircraft Corporations, has arrived in San Diego to apply mass-production manufacturing methods to aviation.

"Speeding of the production of planes is the pressing job of the moment," Mr. Girdler said. "Nothing will be allowed to interfere with or impede that effort."

The aircraft executive, who also is Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, flew from Cleveland in his private plane.

Bond and Scout Uniform Promised to Boy Hero

DARBY, Pa., Jan. 12 (AP)—A $25 defense bond and the promise of a complete new Boy Scout uniform were Fred Schmitt's rewards for plunging into ice-glazed Darby Creek to rescue Joseph de Gregorio.

The child's father promised the uniform when Schmitt told him he wanted to be a Scout but was bashful about joining without being able to buy regulation clothing.

U. S. Acts to Aid Auto Dealers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The House Small Business Committee today canvassed methods for keeping automobile dealers in business, even though passenger-car production has been curtailed by the conversion of the auto industry to strictly war purposes.

The Committee was called into session only a day after the Office of Production Management announced appointment of a management-labor subcommittee charged with working out plans for the conversion.

Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company, will be Chairman and the group will meet in Detroit whenever he calls it. Members will be Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company; C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors; C. C. Carlton, Vice-President of the Motor Wheel Corporation; Walter P. Reuther, and Richard Frankensteen, Vice-Presidents of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers, and George F. Addes, the Union's Treasurer.

All except Mr. Ching were members of an original ten-man committee—five for labor and five for management—which was deadlocked over a union proposal that the job be done under joint industry-labor-government supervision.

In the meanwhile, the House group called officials of the National Automobile Dealers Association to tell what they believe should be done for the nation's 44,000 dealers, hard hit by the Government's plan to discontinue pleasure car production.

Committee chairman, Wright Patman (D) of Texas, said dealers already were going out of business by the score and that his group "feels that the Government has a distinct responsibility to the public to see that this necessary dealer service is maintained."

Roman Catholic Schools In Austria Ordered Closed

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The British Radio said last night the Germans have ordered the closing of all Roman Catholic schools in Austria.

To protestations from parents, the BBC said, the Germans replied that "the national interests of Germany come before any religious requirements."

Hawaii in Quick Transition From Peace to War Basis

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Jan. 12—Hawaii's wartime picture is now complete in general outline and everything is settling down into a relatively steady groove. Within little more than a month since the outbreak of war this combination business and tourist community, enjoying probably less expectation of the actual impact of war than any other American community, has successfully adjusted its mental and economic processes to the transition which war brings.

The entire business community has now abandoned its concept of business as usual, which, considering the British experience, is swift acceptance of this change. In fact, the latest policies laid down by the military authorities assuring a partial continuance of normal sugar and pineapple business came as more or less unexpected manna from heaven to men who had sadly assumed their familiar business world was probably ended.

Clarification of the atmosphere is due to the tough minded but extraordinarily realistic and reasonable attitude of the new military Governor General, Delos C. Emmons, who this week laid down an outline of the future for Hawaii. Here it is: Almost certain continuance of a complete prohibition of alcohol for the duration of the war. Almost certain continuance both of the total blackout and what is much more difficult to bear, the six o'clock curfew which empties Honolulu's streets at night time to a point where a person with business out of doors longs for the companionship of a policeman's whistle from a darkened street corner even though this means lengthy explanations and the presentation of a formidable array of passes.

On the brighter side for the inhabitants is the Emmons policy permitting a maximum cultivation of sugar and pineapple reconcilable with defense demands or the available labor supply.

Ample Cargo Space

General Emmons has assured resident business interests that ample cargo space is available on mainland-bound ships for island products and, at least for the time being, takes the attitude that it is better to continue normal island production than to undertake a complete revision of island economy. The main problem is labor not cargo space.

The settling down of the community to a stable war life has been assisted by the departure of the great bulk of useless population such as tourists and families of military personnel. It's a leaner and more useful population now with increasing requirements for labor, particularly of the skilled variety. This represents the only basic shortage here. Stories of a serious food shortage are entirely misleading. There are shortages of many individual items, but to the writer, who knows the Continental European situation, any talk of a food stringency here is laughable. It is much more like Portugal than anything else in Europe—almost unbelievable abundance in wartime. The populace buys freely at markets limited only to the requirement not to purchase more than a normal quantity.

More Native Foods Used

Shortages do exist. I visited a big market and found no white potatoes but plenty of yams; little beef but plenty of chickens and pork. The general tendency is to revert to native products which almost were unused previously. Green grocers display papaya instead of oranges, pineapples instead of apples. Cocoanuts which normally were ignored as a good commodity previously are now appearing in the markets. In other words, the war seems to be forcing the islands to make greater use of their natural foods in green lines, although there is no reason to anticipate any serious curtailment in the quantity of food consumption as the quantity of shipping which has arrived since the war provides ample evidence. How much has arrived or when it arrived is a military secret but it is giving no comfort to the enemy to be able to say that the stevedores are among the most serious shortages.

When a sufficient new labor reserve has been built up here, which General Emmons says he plans to obtain, these islands will be far busier than ever in peace times.

The gradual reopening of schools, beginning Monday, will remove the last serious remediable abnormality. When the children are again occupied in the daytime there'll be no unoccupied element in the community.

Mexico to Drill Youths With Wooden Weapons

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 12 (AP)—Fifty thousand school children will begin drilling with wooden guns Feb. 1, when military instruction starts in the schools of the Federal District and the States of Mexico and Puebla.

The system will be extended gradually to the whole country.

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28 Originally $198 to $248, Now $154
16.94 Down, the Balance in Ten Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.
Northern Sable-Blended Muskrat—Northern Mink-Blended Muskrat—Black Persian Lamb—Somali Leopard Paw—Black Persian Paw—Natural Grey Kidskin—Kaffa Caracul Dyed Lamb—Black Russian Pony—Natural Grey Squirrel—Natural Tipped Skunk—Baum Marten Dyed Skunk—Platinum Caracul Dyed Lamb—Sable-Dyed Squirrel Locke.

18 Originally $228 to $298, Now $194
19.40 Down, the Balance in Ten Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.
Black Persian Lamb Princess—Black Persian Lamb, Swagger—Let Out Silver Racoon—Natural Skunk—Sable-Dyed Russian Squirrel—Natural Grey Squirrel—Sable-Dyed Russian Squirrel Jacket—Kaffa Caracul Dyed Lamb—Black Moire Caracul Dyed Lamb—Sable Blended Northern Muskrat—Baum Marten Blended Northern Muskrat.
Fur Shop—Second Floor

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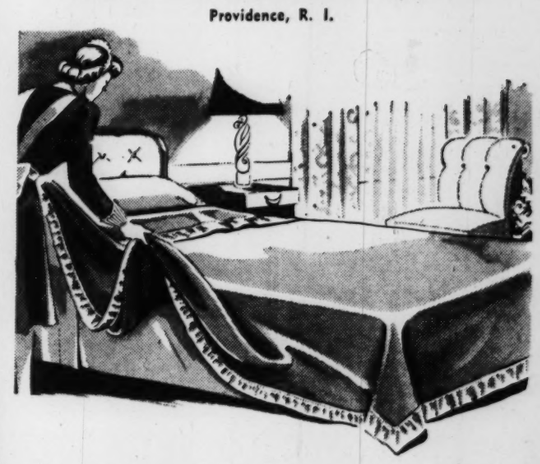

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Women Step Up Their Role In N. Y. Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Civilian aid in defense, emphasized by statements of State and City authorities that every citizen not directly engaged in the military forces is expected to do his share, was increased here today in an appeal for the immediate enlistment of 18,430 new women volunteers and a further 1,000 to relieve police details.

Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Greater New York Defense Volunteer Office, in estimating the exigency for protective and nonprotective enrollment, said it was a three-fold summons upon women between the ages of 21 and 45 "at least five feet three inches tall, in good health, who speak very clear English, have excellent eyesight and hearing, some knowledge of mathematics and the ability to make rapid and clear decisions."

The volunteer service listed calls for "plotters," telephone operators with at least high school education and capable of operating telephone switchboards of the cord and jack type, and skilled teletype operators. Shifts involved are from 8 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., and 1:30 p. m. to 8 p. m. two days on and one day off, with Saturdays, Sundays and holidays inclusive in work days.

Police Seek Volunteers

Coincidentally city police patrol service came into the volunteer civilian defense field with announcement by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine that 1,000 women would be welcomed to handle clerical details of the air-raid warden services, releasing this number of regular policemen for essential patrol duty. Enrollment for this work started today in borough branches of the civilian defense volunteer service, with skilled typists and clerical workers on the "must" list.

The police work requirement is 12 hours weekly, on the basis of four hours a day for three days in three shifts, begining respectively at 9 a. m., 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. Two women will be assigned to each of the 82 precincts handling air-raid warden services on every tour, and eligibility of each of the 1,000 will be based on a strict test and "obvious sincerity and willingness to work hard." The policemen thus released from air raid warden details will be assigned to guard duty at defense plants, bridges and other sabotage points.

Other Needs Cited

With regard to the greater New York defense volunteer lists, Mrs. Aldrich stressed denial that any such thing as mass enrollment was needed. On the contrary, in addition to the three categories cited, she listed the following specialized needs:

Two thousand school nurse aides—young women with at least two years of college or its equivalent.

Five thousand school defense aides—women who will give half the school day to help the schools against air-raid emergency.

Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-six clerical and office assistants for hospital, health center, welfare, and selective service work.

Two hundred and fourteen teachers to expand the city's public welfare agencies program now in preparation in arts and crafts, athletics, cooking, dancing, and dramatics, music, special skills, sewing and knitting, kindergarten, and miscellaneous work.

Ninety child care workers.

Three hundred and forty-four social service case workers.

Three hundred and seventy-seven group leaders in physical education and special skills.

Ford Asks End To Group Hatreds

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—A letter signed by Henry Ford and made public yesterday by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith quoted the industrialist as urging "my fellow-citizens to give no aid to any movement whose purpose it is to arouse hatred against any group."

The League said the letter, addressed to Sigmund Livingston of Chicago, League Chairman, and dated Jan. 7, was released as "a matter of public interest." The letter said:

"In our present national and international emergency, I consider it of importance that I clarify some general misconceptions concerning my attitude toward my fellow-citizens of Jewish faith. I do not subscribe to or support, directly or indirectly, any agitation which would promote antagonism against my Jewish fellow-citizens. . . .

"At the time of the retraction by me of certain publications concerning the Jewish people, in pursuance of which I ceased the publication of 'The Dearborn Independent,' I destroyed copies of literature prepared by certain persons connected with its publication. . . .

"I am convinced that there is no greater dereliction among the Jews than there is among any other class of citizens. I am convinced, further, that agitation for the creation of hate against the Jew or any other racial or religious group, has been utilized to divide our American community and to weaken our national unity."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 1; March 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 1; March 1.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Feb. 8; March 8.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 1, March 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 25; Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 15; March 15.

Books for Nation's Defenders

Poster for Campaign

Dr. Harry A. Wann (left), representing the United Service Organizations in the book drive, and C. T. Fails, artist, holding poster which will be used in the national campaign.

Georgia Law Upset on Point Of Peonage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court held unconstitutional today a 1903 Georgia statute challenged by the Justice Department on the ground that it produced "peonage."

Justice Byrnes wrote the 8 to 0 decision. Justice Roberts did not participate.

The legislation made anyone a "common cheat and swindle" subject to punishment who contracted to perform personal services with the intent of obtaining money in advance and then not carrying out the agreement.

"Under the law, it also was specified that proof of the contract, the procuring of the money, and failure to perform the service or to return the money with interest "without good and sufficient cause" constituted "presumptive evidence" of the intent.

The decision was on an appeal by Ira Taylor, a Negro, who was convicted in the Wilkinson County Superior Court of violating the statute. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $35 and costs or "do work in a public work camp for a period of eight months."

Justice Byrnes said that the sections of the Georgia code under which the defendant was convicted were "repugnant to the Thirteenth Amendment" to the Federal Constitution which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime. He added that "the conviction must therefore be reversed."

Justice Byrnes asserted that the effect of the Georgia legislation "is to authorize the jury to convict upon proof that an agreement has been reached, that money has been advanced on the strength of it, that the money has not been returned, that the appellant has failed or refused to perform the services 'without good and sufficient cause,' and nothing more." He continued:

"The necessary consequence is that one who has received an advance on a contract for services which he is unable to repay is bound by the threat of penal sanction to remain at his employment until the debt has been discharged.

"Such coerced labor is peonage.

"And it is no less so because a presumed initial fraud rather than a subsequent breach of the employment contract is the asserted target of the statute. It is of course clear that peonage is a form of involuntary servitude within the meaning of the Thirteenth Amendment and that the (Federal) act of 1867 is an 'appropriate' implementation of that amendment."

Subject to Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that money paid a country club from 1931 to 1935 for golf and tennis privileges, in addition to annual dues, was subject to a federal tax as "dues or membership fees."

Justice Jackson delivered the 8 to 0 decision, specifically involving the Winchester (Mass.) Country Club and the Merion (Pa.) Cricket Club.

Justice Roberts did not participate.

A refund of $9,211 was sought by the Winchester Club, while the Merion Club claimed $18,690. The Federal Circuit Court at Boston ruled against the Government and the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia ruled for the Government.

Libraries Launch Campaign To Promote Nation's Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Libraries throughout the country are embarking on an all-out victory campaign aimed at maintaining and promoting civilian morale and defense activities and helping to supply the armed forces with enough books for their leisure time. Charting of wartime services to the civilian and military population occupied most of the time of librarians attending the mid-winter conference of the American Library Association held here the first week in December.

Beginning today, in co-operation with the American Red Cross and United Service Organizations; the Association will launch a Victory Book Drive, seeking 10,000,000 books for distribution to soldiers, sailors, and marines. Libraries everywhere will become collection centers for the book which citizens will contribute from their home libraries. The books will be sorted and repaired, if necessary, by local library staffs and then forwarded to Army, Navy, and Marine posts. They will be sent not only to camps, forts, and stations, but also to ships, outposts, service and recreation centers, and, in fact, any official military location

Library and Defense

For civilian defense every library is being called on to step up its tempo to keep pace with that of industry and to make its contribution to victory. In a policy statement issued by the Association, librarians at the conference were told that more, not less, will be expected of them in meeting the demands from men, women, and children who are thinking about and working for their country's welfare.

Miss Mary Louise Alexander, special research assistant for the Office of Civilian Defense, pointed out that when the crisis came the West Coast was not equipped with publications which provide information on proper methods of air-raid protection, blackout, and emergency first-aid. These publications issued by Civilian Defense agencies are being distributed through libraries.

Technical information to industrial defense workers and students is to be supplied in large quantities. Engineers, inventors, and designers are to be assisted by libraries so that they will avoid doing over again what already has been well done and recorded. Foremen and instructors will be supplied with printed material which will speed industrial training and avoid slow and costly processes.

Authentic Information

The dissemination of authentic information and sound teachings in the fields of government, history, and international relations so that people not only will be informed concerning the issues but also alert to their significance and implications, was marked as highly important. Librarians were told that they have a grave responsibility in presenting valid interpretations of current facts and events which will prevent public hysteria and indifference, overconfidence or despair, which might hinder the war effort.

At the same time they are supporting the war effort, libraries will be expected to help relieve the strain of war by continuing and expanding their supply of recreational reading material for men and women, and especially for children. They found during the past year that national and international events guided reading choices.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Bermuda

Hamilton: Feb. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Palace Theater, 310 Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., Jan. 18.

Mexico

Mexico City: Parish Hall, Articulo 123, No. 134, 8 p. m., Jan. 22; in English. Spanish translation read, 8 p. m., Jan. 23. (Note change of place.)

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Phoenix Junior College Auditorium, West Thomas Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Oxnard: Strand Theater, C and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
San Jacinto (auspices Society, Hemet): Soboba Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
Tulare: Tulare High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Brooks Avenue and Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Florida

Belle Glade: New High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 18.
Daytona Beach: The Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.
Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.
Thomasville: Church Edifice, 302 North Dawson Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 22.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 20. Radiocast Station WMEX, 1510 kilocycles.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.

New York

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.
Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

North Carolina

Durham: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 18.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 18.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Oregon

Hillsboro: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 18.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 71 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

South Dakota

Lead: Church Edifice, 509 West Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Texas

Mission: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Washington

Port Townsend: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Taxes From Tin Estate Cause Bolivian Rift

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 12 (AP)—Violence growing out of a dispute over distribution of $2,500,000 in taxes collected from a wealthy Bolivian resulted in three mining districts being held today under a state of siege—martial law.

Residents of the districts had demanded that the taxes, collected from Simon Patino, tin magnate, be used for provincial public works. The Government earmarked the fund for a federal building program.

Kingdon Plan Seeks to Unify War's Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—A movement to unify into identical lines the purposes of the independent groups supporting the United States in the war was had here today in an announcement of the reorganization of the Union for Democratic action and the election of Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman of the New York Fight for Freedom Committee to Defend America, as its President. The Union for Democratic Action, the announcement said, will be "expanded in order to give vigorous expression to a liberal program on the conduct of the war and the terms of a democratic peace."

After authorizing organizational changes in the Union and working out a "basic set of principles," the Union, at a meeting at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday, strongly criticized the action of the State Department in regards to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and urged President Roosevelt to reverse the Department's position and to make organizational and personnel changes in the Department "to bring it into line with the general program of the American people."

This was asked, the announcement said, "in order to make clear to our friends throughout the world, especially in France itself, that we welcome the heroic support of our common cause.

The Union also criticized recalcitrant sections of the automobile industry for "refusing to accept the recommendations of government, labor and the Army and Navy to grant full powers to joint committees for conversion of the automobile industry to war production."

"American lives," the Union declared, "must not be sacrificed because of the reluctance of industrial interests to share their positions of economic control."

The Union was formed early last year to disseminate a liberal point of view on foreign and domestic issues and adopted a strongly interventionist foreign policy. In its basic principles adopted yesterday it laid emphasis on a foreign policy "which combines a political with a military offensive against the Axis Powers" and a domestic policy which will increase war production by eliminating all "business-as-usual" practices

Under the reorganization Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary will remain as Chairman and Dr. James Loeb, Jr., as Executive Secretary of the Union.

U. S. Naval Station Starts Waiting List

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Jan. 12 (AP)—The nation's largest Navy school has been forced to close its gates because of the flood of incoming recruits.

Since Pearl Harbor, 650 men a day have entered the U. S. Naval Training Station here and Capt. T. D. Carr, Executive Officer, said it was possible no more volunteers could be accommodated until the next class graduates. The station gives a six-week basic course before a sailor joins the fleet.

Navy recruiting stations in the Midwest were asked to put up new enlistees in local hotels until training space is available.

Training Base Set For Chrysler Estate

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—The 35-room house and 15-acre estate of the late Walter P. Chrysler, automobile manufacturer, one of the show places of Long Island's north shore, will become a United States Academy for the training of men in the merchant marine.

Negotiations through which the Government will acquire the Manhasset Bay front property are expected to be completed next week, it became known today.

The Academy will be conducted by the Maritime Commission under Commander John F. Wilson, Maritime Commission training school which is located across the bay from the Chrysler estate.

Ithaca Man Is Elected Co-operative Council Head

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP)—H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., was elected President of the National Co-operative Council at the final session of its three-day convention.

C. C. Teague of Santa Paula, Cal., and M. C. Williamson of Lake Providence, La., were elected Vice-Presidents. Nate L. Allen of New York was named to the Executive Committee.

Navy Honors 14 of Crew Of Torpedoed U. S. S. Kearny

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Navy has announced the award of the Navy Cross to three officers of the destroyer Kearny which was torpedoed near Iceland by a German submarine Oct. 17 and commended 11 other members of the crew for "heroism, gallantry and devotion to duty."

At the same time the Navy disclosed that 11 men were killed aboard the vessel at their battle stations.

Awarded the Navy Cross were the ship's commander, Lieut. Commander Anthony L. Danis of Washington; Lieut. Robert J. Esslinger, Engineer Officer of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Aucie McDaniel, chief machinist's mate, of San Diego, Calif.

Machinist's Mate McDaniel who was in charge of the watch in the forward engine room was recommended by Vice Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll for temporary promotion to the warrant rank of Machinist.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox issued official letters of commendation to the Kearny's executive officer, Lieut. Eugene S. Sarsfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ensign Reuben N. Perley, Jr., of Riverside, Calif., who had charge of the repair party.

Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, awarded letters of commendation and advancements in rating to Robert H. Paddock of Sauquoit, N. Y., promoted to Chief Pharmacist's Mate; Alfred J. Booth of Clifton Heights, Pa., raised to quartermaster second class; Muscoe C. Holland, Jr., of Edgewater, N. J., advanced to coxswain; Harold C. Barnard of Linton, Ind., promoted to shipfitter second class, and Samuel R. Kurtz of Erie, Pa., promoted to torpedo man second class.

Also given letters of commendation were Harold S. McDougal, chief quartermaster of Seattle, Wash.; Clarence E. Mann, chief torpedo man of Marshalltown, Ia.; Henry J. Leenknecht, chief yeoman of Whippany, N. J., and Benjamin J. Van Blake, sailmaker's mate first class of Norfolk, Va.

In his after-battle report, the Navy Department said that the Kearny's Lieutenant Sarsfield had this to say about the heroism and efficiency of the crew:

"Following the torpedo hit, all hands remained at their general quarters stations until release (about 6 a. m.). There was no excitement or confusion. Every man carried out his assigned job and without thought of personal injury did his best to assist in maintaining the buoyancy and fighting efficiency of the ship. Order prevailed in spite of the deafening noise of the explosion and the screeching blowing of the siren which was pulled open by the forces of the explosion. Every man on board this vessel performed his duty in accordance with the highest traditions of the United States Navy and deserves to be commended."

The ship was torpedoed at 12:10 a. m., and though crippled, made its way to port.

Commander Danis reported that Yeoman Leenknecht, at the risk of his own life "went out on the starboard wing of the bridge, which had been almost completely shot away and rescued . . . a wounded man, who had been temporarily blinded, with both legs broken by the torpedo explosion, and who was crawling overboard when rescued. Yeoman Leenknecht performed his deed without losing contact with the main battery control station. His performance was above and beyond the call of duty."

The man rescued was Samuel R. Kurtz who, Commander Danis said in his report, was "at his station on the depth charge release when the explosion occurred, and was critically wounded. In spite of the loss of blood . . . and terrible pain, . . . he remained quiet and calm and the display of courage made by him as he lay awaiting medical aid was of incalculable aid to the morale of all those on the bridge. His attention to duty and exceptional courage when wounded was a splendid display of Naval discipline which had its effect on the crew."

New Nazi Planes Downed by RAF Get Low Rating

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Britain disclosed yesterday that a new German fighter plane—the Focke-Wulf 190—had been in operation in the West for several months, and at least nine had been shot down by not too impressed RAF fliers.

"It is a single seater of low-wing monoplane type, whose flat-fronted air-cooled radial engine is in striking contrast to the slim, liquid-cooled engines of most modern fighters," the Air Ministry News Service said.

"None of our pilots credit the FW-109 with outstanding performance or exceptional armament, and experience to date has shown that our latest type Spitfires and Hurricanes are more than a match for it."

The agency said RAF pilots reported their Spitfires out-maneuvered the FW-109's easily, and that the new German planes are not very fast at 28,000 to 30,000 feet.

'Muscleman' Hitler Is 'Musselman,' Too

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Ankara Radio said yesterday that Japanese short-wave transmitters are trying to propagate the theory that Hitler is a Moslem, a direct descendant of Mohammed.

Presumably the Japanese radiocasts are being directed to Moslem listeners in the British Empire. CBS heard the Ankara radiocast.

There was simliar propaganda on Hitler's behalf when the British fought their "vest pocket" war with the pro-Nazi forces of Rashid Ali el Gailani in Iraq.

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East Indies Set for Test of War With Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Netherlands East Indies went to war with Japan when the Nipponese attack was launched against Britain and the United States, Japan has only now announced itself formally at war with Holland's possessions in Indonesia.

From the moment that the Germans invaded the Netherlands, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies set themselves to the Herculean task of preparing for a day they felt would come. Japanese landings at important points in the islands will test the slender forces which are committed to the defense of a widespread and difficult area.

Indies Answered No

From the moment covetous Nazi and Japanese eyes converged on the richest colony in the world, the Netherlands East Indies' consistent answer to Axis demands for collaboration and concessions has been a vigorous no. Well aware of the consequences of such a refusal, the Indies backed up that emphatic negative with a further intensive strengthening of its defense forces.

Building of these forces started before World War II, and was accelerated by Germany's unprovoked attack on Holland, mother country of the Netherlands East Indies, in May, 1940.

Originally it was the opinion that defense efforts would have to be centered on Java, the main island, leaving the outer provinces to their fate. Military preparations reached such a scope, however, that recently the strategic plans were changed, in an effort to make the outer islands the first line of defense, and the basic centers of offensive action.

This strategy was dependent on air strength—Glenn Martin bombers, American interceptors, reconnaissance and pursuit planes, together with Ryan training machines. The number of planes in the Air Force was estimated in the early fall to be more than 1,000, with between 40 and 50 being added monthly.

Fleet at War Strength

The fleet of the Indies was at full wartime strength at the time of the outbreak of war with Japan. The bulk of the Dutch Navy always has been stationed here, and at the time of the invasion of Holland several submarines and a cruiser escaped to the islands. The last available figures for the naval force are 5 cruisers, 12 destroyers, between 50 and 100 auxiliary craft, from 12 to 20 submarines, and other small vessels.

Although lacking shipyards for the construction of large warships, the Indies have proceeded steadily in the last few years with the building of patrol boats, mosquito boats, submarine chasers, mine layers, and mine sweepers.

Sourabaya base has been made into a formidable stronghold, as well as a home and production center for naval defense.

Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten
Commander in chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army.

The sea lanes around the islands are narrow. Planes based on air fields far enough inland to be safe from a warship's guns, can dominate the sea approaches to the Indies for thousands of miles. Moreover, the air fields are widely separated and are difficult for enemy planes to locate from the air.

On land the Netherlands East Indies' well equipped, highly trained professional army is estimated at well over 130,000 men. This force utilizes more than 6,000 motor vehicles, with a total capacity of 480,000 horsepower.

Outstanding Fighters

The professional soldiers are drawn from all population groups in the islands—Javanese, Amoinese, Menadonese, Sumatrans, Timorese, Makassars, besides Europeans. Natives are in the majority, and history has shown they are outstanding fighters.

Besides the Regular Army, the Netherlands has been able to draw on its large number of reserve men, who had retired after finishing their three-year enlistment period, and those who had served under the compulsory military service law.

A third group, consisting entirely of natives under the command of native officers, supports the standing army.

Actually, there is a comparatively small percentage of Netherlanders among the islands' 70,000,000 inhabitants. Approximately 60,000,000 of the people are natives, less than 300,000 are Dutch, and the others are Europeans, Chinese, and other Asiatics.

This polyglot population embraces many ideologies, religions, and cultures, and speaks some 250 languages—but the great majority are loyal to the Netherlands Government.

The present commander in chief of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army and head of the War Department is Maj. Gen. Hein ter Poorten. On several occasions General Poorten visited the United States to study American aircraft.

Equipment Standardized

The Indies' Army equipment has so far as possible been brought into line with that of the Allies. The Army uses the same caliber of guns, for example, as the Australian Army. Since 1940 factories have been constructed to make aerial bombs and ammunition for artillery and machine guns. Small arms, machine guns, parts for armored trucks, and other war equipment were purchased in the United States.

The civilian defense organization of the Indies, up to the end of November, numbered half a million persons who had enlisted voluntarily for a year and a half of training. Members are instructed how to keep up production and supply, distribution of foodstuffs, foreign trade relations, inter-island shipping, and railway traffic. They learn how to destroy material that might be of value to the enemy—such as oil fields, refineries, and war supplies.

Reserve motorized and bicycle units totaling 1,000 men have been mustered into the General Police Force.

The training of parachute troops, supplied with American equipment, is well under way. As for enemy parachute landings, natives have sought to make the islands impregnable against such attacks by the simple expedient of planting forests of sharpened bamboo sticks in exposed areas.

Practically all the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies were interned immediately on the outbreak of the war. Never numbering more than 7,500, the majority had been repatriated.

Japanese Watched

Precautions have been taken against "fifth-column" activity, and inhabitants have been warned not to leave their homes without identification cards. For years, Japanese subversive activities have been watched closely. These activities have taken two forms—espionage in every field, and propaganda among radical native groups directed against the European population.

Official circles report that espionage has been successfully fought, and that propaganda never has achieved much success because of the misery suffered by populations in countries under Japanese domination. The publication of "very important material" on that subject has been promised shortly by The Netherlands Department of Asiatic affairs.

The vast oil industry of the Indies has been placed under Government supervision. At the beginning of the war with Japan, the Indies was producing enough oil for its own defense needs, and for supplying all British and United States forces in the Far East, with enough left over for civilian consumption at home, and for export to Australia and Malaya.

The United States has a vital economic stake in the islands aside from any moral responsibility to aid in the Indies' defense. American capital helped develop the rich oil fields. In 1940, this country bought $112,116,000 worth of its crude rubber from the Dutch, $2,271,000 of quinine bark, $4,500,000 in sisal fibre to make binder twine for farmers, $3,100,000 in paraffin wax, $3,000,000 in tobacco—a total of $170,000,000 worth of goods. During the same year, the islands bought 60 per cent of its imports from the United States.

The Netherlands East Indies is the fifth largest petroleum producer in the world. Its 1940 oil production totaled 60,000,000 barrels, not an impressive figure beside this nation's output of some 1,250,000,000 barrels, but enough to keep Japan's engines running smoothly.

Valuable Commodities

And besides the oil, rubber, tin, tobacco, and quinine, there are rich sources of spices, palm oil, sugar, tea, coffee, kapok, gold, silver, nickel, manganese, bauxite, iron, lead, sulphur, and copper.

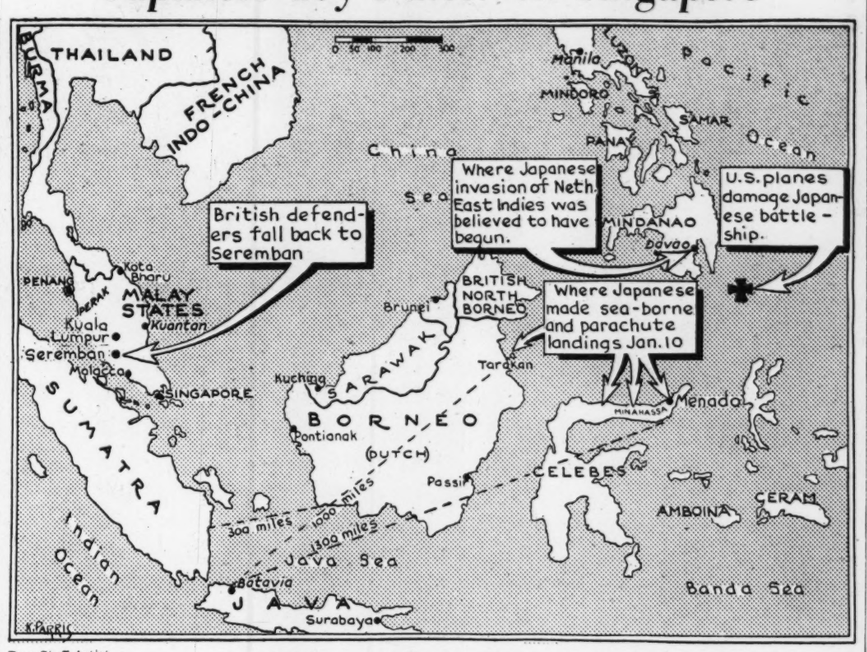
Of all the islands, Sumatra and Java are the most highly developed and the keystones in the East Indies defense. The Dutch figure they can lose some of the small islands without great danger, winning them back another day. But they don't intend to lose Java and Sumatra.

If an invasion should be successful, a well-planned scorched-earth policy would rob the invaders of any immediate benefits from oil fields in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Ceram.

The roads to the interior will be clogged with blasted trees and dynamited bridges, forcing the invaders to hack their way through the jungle. Meantime, gas jets will be lit beneath dry boilers to explode gasoline and oil in the "stills." Fuel tanks will be punctured; pipelines, conduits and machinery smashed, and the wells choked with concrete.

But this destruction is planned only as a last desperate measure to rob the enemy of any economic benefits from conquest. Right now, the stubborn Dutch are giving the Japanese a great deal more punishment than they're receiving.

Japanese Try Pincer on Singapore



By a Staff Artist

Invasion of Netherlands East Indies

While pushing through British Malaya to a point 150 miles north of Singapore, Japan sought to reach the British bastion via another route, by invading the Netherlands East Indies on Borneo and Celebes.

Allies Bomb Japanese Warships

Continued from Page 1

and dropped heavy bombs close to a warship, a communiqué said.

In the assault on Celebes, apparently launched at the same time, the Japanese landed troops at three places in Minahassa, the long narrow northern arm of the island. Here the Japanese employed parachutists in addition to sea-borne invasion units.

Committed to a "scorched earth" policy, the Dutch indicated that before yielding ground to the Japanese at Minahassa they had destroyed oil supplies and everything of value they could not remove.

"Destruction was executed according to a prearranged plan," the communiqué said laconically.

The base from which the Japanese launched their attacks on Tarakan and Celebes was not disclosed, but it was believed likely they might have struck from Davao, the captured port on the Philippine island of Mindanao, 375 miles to the north.

Need for Speed

It was assumed the Japanese invasion was hastened by the need of striking before the United Nations could capitalize on the establishment of their new supreme command, which is to be set up on the island of Java under British Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

[Dispatches from New Delhi, India, indicated that General Wavell's departure for Java was imminent. In a farewell order of the day General Waveli told the forces which had served under him in India that "the danger has come closer" and warned that greater effort would be required of them.]

The initial Japanese attacks were viewed here as an attempt to acquire bases for a major thrust southward toward the main Dutch possessions in the Indies—the islands of Java and Sumatra with their vast resources in oil, tin, rubber, iron, and coal.

From Menado it is more than 1,300 miles airline to Batavia, Dutch Capital on the island of Java. It is about 1,000 miles from Tarakan to Batavia.

If the Japanese can drive to the southern shores of Borneo they will be within 300 miles of Sumatra.

Kuala Lumpur Lost

SINGAPORE Jan. 12 (AP)—Loss of Kuala Lumpur, important rubber center and capital of the Federated Malay States, was indicated by the British today in a communiqué announcing that their troops had retrated to new positions before Seremban, 35 miles southeast of that City, under heavy Japanese assaults.

[The Tokyo Radio broadcast an official announcement that Japanese troops had entered Kuala Lumpur Sunday.]

The British withdrawal dropped the battle lines to little more than 150 miles north of Johore Strait, the narrow channel over which a causeway connects Singapore Island with the Malayan mainland.

More than two thirds of Malaya thus was left in Japanese hands and the invaders were reported continuing their attack on the land and in the air.

While intimating the loss of Kuala Lumpur, the communiqué indicated that Selangor State, in which the City is situated, had not been entirely surrendered to the Japanese.

On Main Railway

Seremban, on the main railway leading southward to Singapore, is in Negri Sembilan State, which borders Selangor State on the south.

The British bulletin also announced that the Japanese had launched a party of nine men dressed as Malayans from fishing boats in the Bukitchurang area of southeast Johore Province but said that all had been captured.

It was the first Japanese landing reported in Johore.

Heavy Japanese air activity was reported over a wide area of Malaya, with British aircraft swapping blows with the invaders.

Listed among the targets of Japanese bombers was Seremban, where slight damage caused to road communications was said to have been repaired, and Muar, on the southwest coast, where the Japanese machine-gunned the town and sank a small ship in the harbor, the communiqué said.

Singapore also was attacked several times, but damage and casualties were described as light.

The stepped-up aerial warfare was accompanied by indications that planes stationed in Burma had launched an offensive against the bases from which Japanese bombers have been supporting the overland drive on Singapore.

26 Planes Destroyed

A communiqué issued in Rangoon Jan. 11 declared that allied forces operating from Burma had destroyed at least 26 planes in attacks on Japanese air bases—presumably in Thailand. The raiders lost only one plane, the bulletin said.

In an attempt to impede the Japanese advance in the Kuala Lumpur sector, hand-picked Imperial troops were reported to have carried out audacious forays behind the invaders' lines.

One party of 50 Australians, slipping ashore from boats at night, was said to have blown up important bridges on the Japanese lines of communication, raided a brigadier's headquarters, and returned without the loss of a man.

Reports from the Malayan East Coast said the Japanese were landing reinforcements for troops which some time ago had filtered down along the coast to occupy Kuantan, 190 miles from Singapore.

Planes Over Singapore

British planes were reported attacking the transports from which the troops were landing.

Japanese planes, meanwhile, continued to blast heavily at British communication lines and supply bases. Japanese air scouts, protected by fighters, also appeared over Singapore, but fled northward when they were engaged by British planes.

The advices from Rangoon telling of raids on Japanese airdromes disclosed that the Japanese had attacked Moulmein Airport, east of that Burmese city, dropping nearly 30 bombs from 4,000 feet.

Damage was described as light, however, and only one casualty was reported. One Japanese plane was shot down.

Japan Blames Dutch

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The Japanese Radio broadcast the following dispatch today:

"Declaring that Japan entertains no intention whatever of a hostile nature against the innocent inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese Government officials announced that hostilities were commenced against Netherlands forces Jan. 11 in view of the necessity of destroying the hostile acts of the Netherlands as well as protecting the lives and property of Japanese nationals there."

[In this radiocast Tokyo acknowledged, after invading Dutch Borneo and Celebes, that Japan was at war with the Netherlands East Indies as of Jan. 11. The Netherlands East Indies declared itself at war with Japan immediately after the Dec. 7 attack on Hawaii, the Philippines, and Malaya.]

The Government statement reads:

Although the Japanese Government previously declared war on the United States and the British Empire, they refrained from taking any hostile measures against the Netherlands in their earnest desire of averting, if possible, the calamity of war befalling the people of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Netherlands Government, however, have notified the Japanese Government that in view of the opening of hostilities by Japan against the United States and the British Empire, with which the Netherlands is in close and inseparable relationships, they recognize that a state of war has come to exist between Japan and the Netherlands.

Not only that, but Netherlands forces have since actually reported various actions against Japan; and furthermore the Netherlands has turned the colony of the East Indies into bases for the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands in their war against our Empire.

Russians Press Fleeing Nazis With Ski Troops and Cavalry

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Ski, sledge and cavalry divisions are giving the Russians great offensive punch in thrusts toward key rail and highway centers in much the same manner as the invading Nazis used the most modern motorized equipment last fall, military experts said today.

These analysts expressed the opinion that the Russians were using their units, highly trained in the ancient forms of transport, with even greater success than the Germans who won with the same tactics but with different tools when the situation was reversed.

Superior mobility of the Red Army sent them racing into two key towns of Lyudinovo and Tikhonova Pustyn, putting them in control of the rail line from Smolensk to the Ukraine. They now are in position to continue their drive toward Bryansk, Orel and Vyasma.

The experts said the Russians were using ski troops and tough cavalry for quick, destructive dashes into the retreating enemy lines, and for sweeping large and small pincer maneuvers to entrap the slower enemy.

In addition, Soviet tank units and dive bombers are being hurled against fortified positions to smash any strongholds established by the Nazis to cover their withdrawals.

In these tactics, the experts said, the Russians doubtless were taking a leaf from the enemy's book since the Germans used motorcycles, truck-borne infantry and tanks for the same type of offensive during their six months' advance. The difference is that the Russians were able to escape great pincer jaws and were not so critically damaged by losses in manpower. Another factor is German unpreparedness for winter campaigning in Russia's sub-zero weather.

The Nazis thus are almost at the mercy of the more mobile Red Army.

Reports reaching London said Russian bombing had seriously disrupted German rail traffic behind the lines. This, added to large quantities of material destroyed or abandoned during the retreat, was said to be causing serious shortages in vital German fighting supplies.

The Russians are suffering similar supply problems, the experts said, because the retreating Nazis have destroyed rail lines and bridges. The Soviets were said to be making use of secondary roads and trucks, both to outflank the enemy and to avoid mine-field ambushes.

The use of guerrillas behind German lines still is a major factor. One report told of a detachment of guerrillas in the Kharkov area raiding German police headquarters in a village deep in enemy-held territory. They said they killed 25 policemen and captured a quantity of small arms and ammunition.

MacArthur Line Blunts Drive, U. S. Planes Fire Battleship

Continued from Page 1

tion. The last attack is estimated to have cost them 700 men and to have accomplished little or nothing.

Japanese aircraft have resumed their raids against American-held fortifications in Manila Bay but reports from the Philippines indicate that these raids are markedly lighter than was the earlier week-long bombing of the fortified island of Corregidor. No serious damage was done in the latest attack.

Observers here have inclined to the belief that the effectiveness of American antiaircraft fire has discouraged the raids on Corregidor despite the fact that the Japanese bombers are virtually unopposed in the air.

Repeating its action of a few days ago, when it is estimated to have destroyed several Japanese destroyers in an attack upon a Japanese flotilla of 36 warships and transports, the American air arm in the Far East has scored a direct hit on a Japanese battleship in Malalag Bay in Davao Gulf, setting it afire, and has also hit an antiaircraft battery on shore.

The Japanese fleet consisted of a battleship, six cruisers, two destroyers, eight transports and 10 smaller vessels. All American planes returend safely and undamaged to base.

Still later, American planes attacked an enemy cruiser and two large transports in the Celebes Sea with undetermined results. The War Department did not say if the same American planes participated in both attacks.

Week-End Air Raid

This strong American aerial action followed a week-end raid by a combined American and British aerial force in Burma upon Japanese air bases in western Thailand. The main attack was apparently directed against the Raheng Air Field which was strafed by nine American and five British pursuit planes. Three Japanese fighters caught on the ground were reported destroyed. The Meshod Airdrome was also attacked.

In a short communique, the Navy Department revealed that a small Japanese Naval vessel had sent 14 light shells against the Naval station at Tutuila, Samoan Islands, with no material damage to the station. Three persons were slightly injured.

It is thought here that the Japanese vessel's primary purpose in the area was to keep watch on American naval and mercantile movements rather than to attempt to disable the Tutuila station.

In his statement on Anglo-American aid, Mr. Makin said that "reinforcements are coming from Britain and the United States as soon as possible to add to the protection of Australia and for the war theaters of the Far East.

"I believe the concentrations of the powers today are sufficient to secure us from any menace and we shall be able to resist to the uttermost any intrusion against the safety of this continent."

He said encouraging reports had been received of the fulfillment of promises made in Washington.

At Melbourne meanwhile the Advisory War Council today discussed new moves for full concerted use of allied forces in the Pacific battle zone. The War Council will continue discussions tomorrow.

Makin Statement

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 12 (AP)—J. M. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, announced in a speech yesterday that United States and British reinforcements are en route to the Far East for the protection of Australia.

Mr. Makin's speech did not make clear whether United States troops would be landed in Australia itself or used in other theaters of the war as a screen for Australia.

"Reinforcements are coming from Britain and the United States as soon as possible to add to the protection of Australia and for the war theaters of the Far East," Mr. Makin said.

"I believe the concentrations of the powers today are sufficient to secure us from any menace, and we shall be able to resist to the uttermost any intrusion against the safety of this continent."

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U. S. Base Claimed

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Japanese Imperial Headquarters today announced that Japanese Army forces completely occupied Olongapo, United States Naval base, 60 miles from Manila on the Bataan Peninsula.

The Naval base in Subic Bay, northwest of Manila Bay, is an important submarine base and equipped with floating docks capable of accommodating warships up to 12,000 tons, the Japanese pointed out.

The Japanese announcement said the Army completed the occupation Saturday.

U. S. Task in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

"we have kept our heads and we will make our own plans in our own way and we will strike where and when we are ready, not before."

The Navy Secretary was cryptically optimistic about the progress of the battle of the Atlantic. The full record of the Navy there, he said, "cannot yet be told." He added, "the British bulwark grows stronger day by day.

"This," he reminded the mayors, "is not only war in the Far East—this is war everywhere, in all of the seas, global war!"

Study Urged Now

Pointing out that plans of attack now being followed by the Army and Navy date back a quarter of a century in some instances, Mayor La Guardia recommended immediate appointment of special committees in both the House and Senate to study postwar problems. He urged the mayors to begin now planning postwar public improvements, to take care of "dislocations the like of which we have never had."

As an initial step in postwar planning, the Mayor recommended to his colleagues that they submit lists of all desirable improvements in their cities to a Work Projects Administration inventory already underway.

In a plea for expert consideration of city problems in federal priority allotments, Mr. La Guardia said: "I beg on bended knees that they won't refer our problems to some semi-colon lawyer."

He warned that if buses and subways are neglected, American cities may find themselves with complete breakdowns in transportation. "The man who makes these decisions," he declared, "must know city life. Transportation isn't just formula No. X 243B. Besides we have got the unemployed and we can't feed them with a formula.

Airport Programs

The Mayors were warned to keep their city airports in repair even if the army takes them over, so as to be ready for a boom in commercial air travel after the war.

In his presidential address the Mayor also explained the Federal salvage campaign, reported 3,500,000 persons registered for civilian defense, asked for more army aid in city policing and recommended that the Office of Production Management let cities know what materials they can have before rather than after contracts are let.

The three-day mayors' conference was opened with a message from President Roosevelt, expressing confidence that "our cities will dig in and make short work of the task ahead," and with greetings from Stanley Lewis, Lord Mayor of Ottawa and from Mayor Antonio J. Bermudez of Juarez, Mexico.

Troops Jam Road

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12 (AP)—Christopher Sharman of a Friends' ambulance unit, who has just made a round trip on the Burma Road, declared today it was "chock-full of Chinese troops moving westward toward the border with tanks, motorized artillery, Bren guns, and light weapons."

"On both trips I met thousands upon thousands of Chinese troops," Mr. Sharman said. "They were well-equipped, all moving west."

From Burma, Mr. Sharman brought 25 truckloads of supplies in three convoys.

British Have 'Duty'

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said Jan. 10 in London that Britain has a duty to perform for "kith and kin" in its Dominions in the Far East and must "do the holding on" in that part of the world-wide war.

Waste Materials Aid Georgia War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Taking the program to eliminate waste and extravagance recently started by the Atlanta Consumer Council a step further, Gov. Eugene Talmadge has worked out a plan to make waste materials help defray the cost of Georgia's Civilian Defense Committee.

All state institutions, all units of the University System and all state agencies have been directed through an executive order to save and accumulate waste paper, wornout tires and tubes, and any unusable metal parts and equipment.

"These," said Governor Talmadge, "are to be sold locally to any concerns that will place the materials in national defense channels."

All proceeds must be turned over to the State Treasury. They will be placed in the general fund to defray in part the cost of Georgia Civilian Defense programs.

Honors for Musick Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's memorial to Capt. Edwin C. Musick and the crew of the ill-fated Samoan Clipper, pioneers of the present United States air service across the Southern Pacific, should be finished soon and will be operating as soon as formation work on the adjacent land is completed.

The memorial is a radio direction station in a commanding position on the Hauraki Gulf, Auckland, and destined to be an important aid to ocean fliers seeking the Auckland terminal. Structural work on the station, at present rates of exchange, has cost $35,000.

The building is roughly in the shape of the front part of the fuselage of an airplane and has two wings on either side of a tall tower. On the seaward side, above cliffs which fall steeply to the gulf waters is a two-floored glassed-in front curved to represent the nose of a machine.

On the land side the building is approached by a long driveway which is to be flanked with lawns and New Zealand native shrubs. The entrance opens into a memorial hall 17 feet square with the American eagle shown in relief. A bronze plaque with the names of the airmen is to be installed here.

In the main building are large, glass-fronted operational rooms facing the sea and administrative offices, with the roofs of the two wings forming a promenade and the tower a lookout point. The structure was planned jointly by the public works department and the post and telegraph department.

When the station begins operating it will need a staff of 20. A group of modern, comfortable homes has already been constructed to provide accommodations for both married and unmarried personnel.

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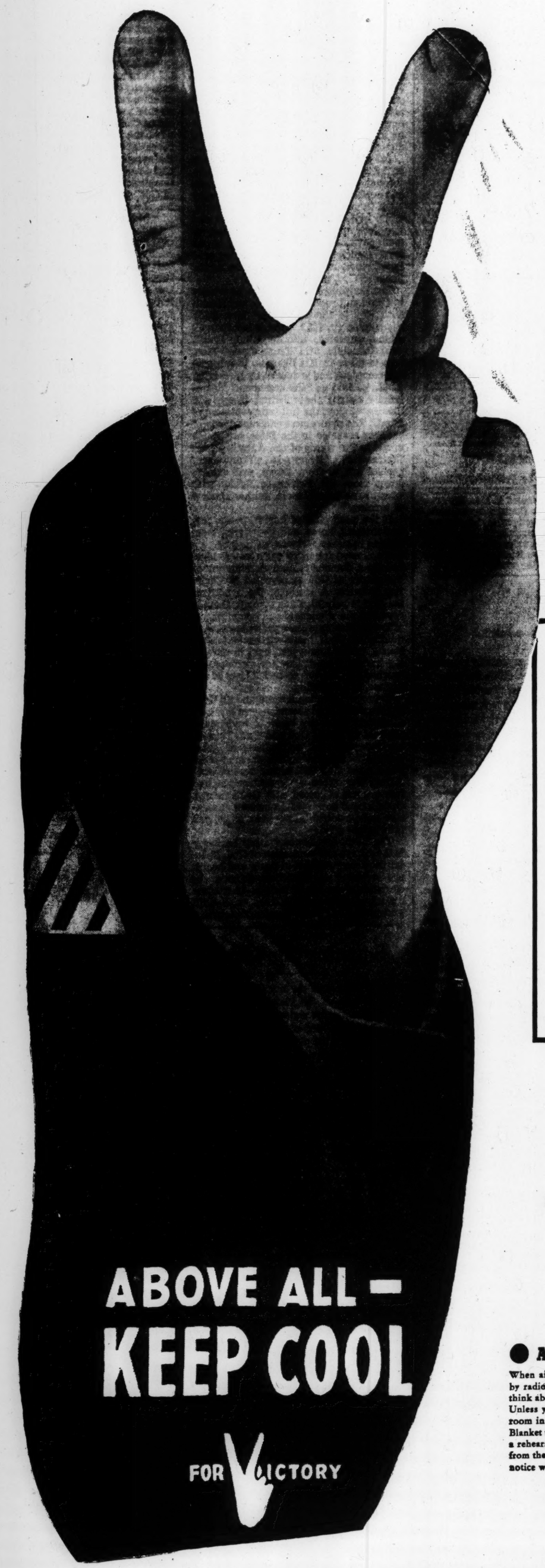

What to Do
What Not to Do

This war is not like any other. It may reach *your* street—*your* home—at any moment. You may be *fighting* in this war tomorrow, or next week, or next month. Your government asks of you one simple thing, but one very important thing . . . *Learn and remember what to do if enemy planes and bombs come.*

You Will be Warned

A vast network of watchers is on duty 24 hours a day along the Atlantic Seaboard. The moment enemy planes are spotted moving in *your* direction, these watchers will set in motion the whole machinery of protection. You will hear short, quick blasts on a siren or whistle in your neighborhood, or you will hear bells ringing steadily for at least two minutes or you will see your street lights go out. Probably the radio stations will go off the air. However, leave the radio turned on. When danger is past the siren or bells will sound the "all clear" and it will be announced on the radio.

Your Biggest Job

There are many things you can do to protect your family and help your neighbors if an air raid comes, but nothing is so important as to keep your head. It may not be easy to do, but it is your biggest responsibility . . . your real job. You will do your job better if you read and reread the instructions printed here. Best of all, memorize them, and make certain every member of your family knows them as well as you do. If you will do this, you and your property will be much safer than if you don't know exactly what to do.

GET TO KNOW YOUR WARDEN

You should know by sight and by name the Air Raid Warden in your block at home, and in the building where you work. Be prepared to help him by seeing to it that you and every member of your family are prepared to do exactly what he tells you to do in case of a raid. He has been trained and is still being trained to protect you. He will be your best friend if bombs drop.

The rules are Simple - REMEMBER THEM

If you are at home Get your family together in the safest room in the house. Shut off your gas stove, gas refrigerator and other gas appliances. Turn out the lights in rooms not blacked out—and above all, stay away from windows. It is a good idea to open the windows if the weather is warm. If you hear bombs nearby, open windows anyway. *Don't* go outdoors.

If you are on the street Go home if you can *walk* there in a few minutes. Otherwise, get off the street and into the best shelter you can find. Get into or close to a large building,—but be sure to avoid large windows, particularly plate glass show windows. *Don't* join any crowd you may see. If it is dark, *don't* light matches and *don't* smoke.

If you are at school You will have to do no more than you usually do at a fire drill. *Do exactly what your teacher tells you to do.*

If you are in a street car or bus The operator will try to stop near a good shelter. Go into it and stay there until the all clear sounds.

If you are in an automobile Drive into a side street if you can. But wherever you stop, park at the curb, shut off lights and ignition and seek shelter. *Above all things* don't speed, and don't drive toward a congested area.

If you are in a church, theatre or other public gathering Stay where you are unless you are told specifically to do something else. You will be safer where you are than on the street.

If you are at work *Walk* to the safest part of your building, usually the middle floors. Stay away from windows and elevator wells. Turn out the lights if there is a chance they can be seen from the street.

If you are not near shelter and hear bombs falling—Lie face down on the ground with your head on your arms. Cover your head with your coat.

A FEW GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Use your common sense. Locate shelters wherever your daily routine takes you. Remember that direct hits are few. The greatest danger is from shattered glass and flying debris. With a little forethought, you can avoid these. Remember that everyone will help during a raid and that you will not need an introduction to seek shelter from a householder or in a business building.

JUST A FEW DON'TS

Don't lose your head. Panic hurts more people than bombs.

Don't try to get very far from where you are when an alarm sounds.

Don't delay in taking simple precautions to protect your house from fire.

Don't invent special rules of conduct for yourself and your family. Those listed here have come out of real experience in England. Others make for confusion and panic.

Don't go into a Boston subway for shelter—they are not safe from bombs.

Don't make telephone calls.

Don't get the idea that Civilian Defense is the job of someone else. Find a job for yourself, after you have made your own home secure . . . and do it, *NOW!*

A WORD ABOUT BLACKOUTS

When air raids come, you must expect a blackout order, either by radio or from your Air Raid Warden. It is not too soon to think about what you must do.

Unless you think you will want to sit in the dark, prepare one room in your house for general air raid and blackout purposes. Blanket the windows or cover the glass with opaque paint. Stage a rehearsal. Be sure that not a single gleam of light can be seen from the outside. Always have on hand and ready at a moment's notice whatever you plan to use in order to hide your lights.

THINGS TO CHECK UP

Have you cleaned out your attic, and taken your Warden's advice about sand and water for fire protection?
Do you know how to shut off your gas and electricity?
Have you got a flashlight?
Has your warden helped you pick out the safest place for your family?
Have you set aside a jug to hold drinking water to use if your main bursts or is shut off?

AND FINALLY—Have you gone over and over with *every* member of your family what to do when a raid alarm sounds?

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

J. W. FARLEY
Executive Director

The Home Forum

The Walker of the Snows

I CAME in the fall of the evening, through the hushed, deep forest to the house of Beauroma, the sleigh-maker. The pines, laden with hoar frost, creaked mournfully. A thin column of blue smoke rose against the burning lake of the silver sky. My footsteps hid in the snow as I walked, and I brushed frost jets from the long fox hairs on the parka.

Then I came into the clearing and saw the shining of the soft lamplight through the window. The huskies began a sharp yelping and Beauroma lifted the latch to his door. "Come in, come in!" he called in his clear, musical voice. He held a hot brand, glowing cherry red, in a gloved hand.

* * *

A work-bench stood before the crackling fire and Beauroma bent over a long *cariole* runner. He thrust the hot steel into the wood and a burning smell arose. Three little holes for three little rivets to weld the good cariole together.

The craft of cariole making is understood by every Northman. But there are some of these craftsmen to whom the making of that useful northern sled becomes an art. In a corner of the room a large barrel of water stood, with cariole runners of birchwood soaking in the water. Beauroma drew one out and, with his strong hands, bent it exquisitely into shape.

"Do you hear the song of the runners as they hum through the snow?" he asked in delight. "The runners of my little beauty, my lighter-than-fox-feet?"

* * *

He explained how the cariole would be builded: the light poles of maple, the master-strand of woven willow wood, the supports of poplar, all of the clean white color of the wood. The wind and the sun and the snow would weather it to a pale gleaming gray. The handles would be delicately carved with those curious faces one finds on totem poles; and the sides would be draped with bearskin, the seat blanketed with wolf's hide.

"A strong man could lift it with one hand." Beauroma said, "but eight of my best huskies will pull it—my white huskies with tiny bells on their belly straps and red tassels of wool on the collars."

* * *

As he touched the wood lovingly, I spoke of a matter which was close to my heart: that he should carve for me some of those small figures on blocks of wood, which he made at rare times.

He considered the request. "Come into the forest," he suggested, "and we will cut down a birch tree. It must be done tonight."

"Tonight? I do not need the carvings just yet."

"It must be tonight," he decided.

He brought out tall, fur-topped, hand-stitched boots of deerhide. "The snow is deep in the forest," he sang. Like all Northmen, he chanted his words. When he worked, he made his labor into songs, so that his melody accompanied the sound of his movements.

* * *

He brought out a parka, gayly finished with designs of beavers worked in purple beads and porcupine quills dyed the same shade. He took up a strong-handled ax with a shining blade and we went out into the forest.

Snow crushed softly beneath our feet. "Listen!" Beauroma warned, lifting one hand. His eyes were luminous and his bronze face glowed.

We listened. A rabbit hopped by in fright, as a great white Arctic owl slid down on noiseless wings. "What did you hear?" I whispered. My breath rose in frosty vapors.

"The northwind walking on a snow ridge. And you?"

"Bird's breath, deer's breath, and slow wind chords in the willow."

* * *

We moved softly through the crystal world. Pinpoints of blue and red fire shone from frail snow plumes. The Northern Lights were shifting in deep swells. Waves of living green moved silently over the still, listening forest.

Beauroma stopped and looked about, while he whistled beneath his teeth. He glanced at a snow-laden, friendly birch, but shook his head negatively. Instead, he chose a gnarled, twisted tree.

"The wood will be of better grain," he explained.

At each blow of the ax the tree shuddered. When the birch fell, Beauroma trimmed away the branches and covered them tenderly with snow. A few of the juicy green twigs he placed beneath a big pine. "For the little rabbits," he said, smiling.

I listened to the secret voices in the wood and glanced up at the phantom green lights dancing behind the pines. I thought of the old Irish and their legends of the fairies and wee folk. Where did superstition end and poetry begin?

The willow beside us hummed with many little voices. Particles of ice tinkled together, like thin glass striking bell-clear notes.

* * *

The lamp was burning low when we entered the house. Beauroma placed pine cones on the fire and the flames shot up, filling the room with the fragrance of the wood. He lit the candles above the hearth and drew a stool close to the warmth. The blade of his *cartouche* knife was a flat sliver of silver.

"Bo jo! Bo jo!" Beauroma crooned, as the knife worked over the wood. "Little white feather, good day to you!"

"It is a child's song about the snowflakes," he explained. "Bo jo is the way we people say the French *bonjour*."

Out of the virgin-white heart of the wood a figure emerged.

"Ah!" he exclaimed and put down the thin block, "I forgot to frost-dry those snowshoes."

He rose and placed a pair of snowshoes, of newly netted *babiche*, outside the door. The frosty air would whiten and improve their appearance. Suddenly, he burst into a merry laugh, gave a leap, clapped his heels together, and cried: "Hey, whoop her up and tamarack round; ladies change hands on Hudson Bay ground!" It was a snatch from the Hudson Bay Reel, which is still danced throughout the North, at all the *fêtes* and *régales*.

* * *

"I will tell you about a *régale*," he said, sitting down and resuming his work. A leaf began to take shape beneath the tool. He spoke softly, in a light chanting voice. Visions arose, evoked by the spell of the words. "They took place, you know, at Christmas or New Year's, or when the Fort held the annual assemblies."

I saw the long, low counting-room: the dripping wax candles, made from the fat of the sheep on the hills of the Orkney Isles, and shipped across on Hudson Bay packets in the spring; the huge fireplaces, blackened with smoke; the dripping bulrushes, which had been soaked in tar and thrust into wall sockets and turned into torches; the young *engagés*, so-called because they came from Quebec to work in the Northwest, in their bright wool *tougues* and hooded *capotes*, garments of white Hudson Bay cloth with red and green circular stripes; the *voyageurs* in garnished buckskin, with bright sashes and beaded moccasins, stamping and clapping, while their long Nor'western guns stood in line against the wall; the genial gentlemen of the company, in their white cravats and formal attires, standing aside with their ladies, discoursing in that leisured, courtly speech which marked the era of their fur-empire, extending from the Arctic Circle to the Oregon. Then the servants came in, carrying huge platters of peel—the three-year-old Labrador salmon soaked in a white sauce; the steaming beaver tails and moose noses, rare delicacies; the golden-brown geese simmering in their own fat. There was the flash of black, warm eyes and the glow of red-brown faces gleaming with the ecstasy of the dance.

* * *

The forests were still and the hills were sleeping when I left the house of Beauroma. The carving of the angels of the wood was wrapped in deerhide, under my arm. I stood by Beauroma's door and looked up at the stars paling in the sky.

It was the hour before dawn, when a moony twilight fills the world. Even the jets of ice were dimmed. Was that a gray willow by the edge of the forest or a shadowy *voyageur* following a shadowy deer?

"Listen!" Beauroma whispered. "What do you hear?"

"Bird's breath, deer's breath, and slow wind chords in the willow."

"And the northwind walking on a ridge of snow."

ELMAR MACHAN

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Siege

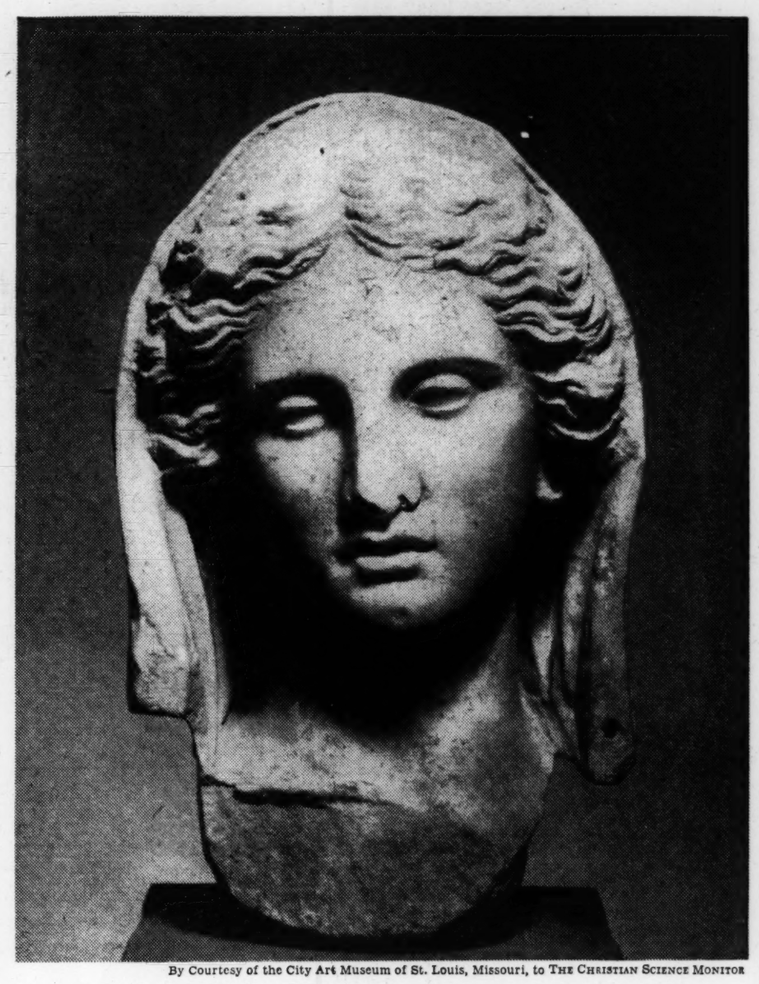
Where the horizon bends its bow
Against an ever-marching sun
The hills this morning shine with snow.
Another summer's course is done.

The walls of silver are begun,
The signal for our world's retreat;
Down road and field the word has run
Good cheer! Hold circle! No defeat!

Armored in silence soon will go
The valley and the valiant farm,
The harvest gathered safe below,
The fire, the cattle housed from harm.

And in the hills against the night
A vigil keeper still will show
Chimney smoke and lantern light
Until the horns of April blow.

CHARLES MALAM



By Courtesy of the City Art Museum of St. Louis, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAXITELEAN HEAD OF A WOMAN IN PARIAN MARBLE (CIRCA 320 B. C.)

LITTLE IS KNOWN about Praxiteles and yet he was probably the most popular and most renowned of the great sculptors of classical antiquity. His style, notable for softness and restraint, elegance and serenity, has been compared with that of Raphael. It is a style that is especially endearing and consequently most commonly emulated by admirers of the Hellenic genius.

One original work by Praxiteles, "Hermes Bearing the Infant Dionysus," exists today and can be truly attributed to him. His other work is known either through copies, imitations, or from reproductions, as, for example, on coins. Thus is Praxiteles' "Aphrodite of Knidos" known to us today; the statue proclaimed by Pliny "the finest statue not only by Praxiteles but in the whole world."

Η ΦΥΣΙΚΟΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ εὐτυχία, καὶ ἡ ἀσφάλεια εἶναι φυσικά· ἐνῷ ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, καὶ τὸ ἐπισφαλές, πᾶν τὸ ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸ καλόν, εἶναι ἀφύσικα καὶ ἀνύπαρκτα, διότι εἶναι ἐνάντια πρὸς τὴν φύσιν καὶ τὸν χαρακτῆρα τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀνεγνώρισε τὸ μέγα γεγονὸς ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι φυσικὸν καὶ πραγματικόν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς βάσεως τοῦ παν-ἁρμονικοῦ θείου Νοός, ἐξηργάσθη τὰ θαυμάσια αὐτοῦ θεραπευτικὰ ἔργα. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει (Miscellaneous Writings, Διάφορα Συγγράμματα σ. 200): "Ἦτο ἡ τελεία φυσικότης τῆς Ἀληθείας εἰς τὸν νοῦν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἥτις ἔχαμε τὴν θεραπείαν του εὔκολον καὶ στιγμιαίαν. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐθεώρει τὸ μὲν καλὸν ὡς ὁμαλὴν κατάστασιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τὸ δὲ κακὸν ὡς ἀνώμαλον· τὴν ἁγιότητα, τὴν ζωήν, καὶ τὴν ὑγείαν ὡς καλλιτέρους ἀντιπροσώπους τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὸν θάνατον."

Πᾶν τὸ καλὸν προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἶναι κληρονομία τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἀποδεικνύομεν τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο ὅταν διὰ πνευματικῶν μέσων καταστρέφωμεν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν κακοπάθειαν. Εἰς τὴν θνητὴν αἴσθησιν, τὸ καλὸν δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται ἀφύσικον καὶ μάλιστα θαυμαστόν, ἐνῷ τὸ κακὸν πιστεύεται ὅτι εἶναι κανονικὸν καὶ συνεπῶς ἀναπόφευκτον. Ἡ σύλληψις αὕτη τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ποὺ κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως δὲν εἶναι ἀξιαγάπητος· ἡ πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις διαψεύδουσα τὴν ὑλικὴν αἴσθησιν, ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀγνὸν καὶ τέλειον.

Αἱ Γραφαὶ δεικνύουν τὸν Θεὸν νὰ εἶναι ὁλοτελῶς πνευματικὸς καὶ καλός. Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 465, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψῃ. "Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἀσώματος, θεῖος, ὑπέρτατος, ἄπειρος Νοῦς, Πνεῦμα, Ψυχή, Ἀρχή, Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, Ἀγάπη." Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὅστις ἔχει ποιηθῇ κατ' εἰκόνα Αὐτοῦ, εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ τέλειος, καὶ καθορίζεται ὑπὸ τῆς Mrs. Eddy (αὐτόθι, σ. 591) ὡς "ἡ σύνθετος ἰδέα τοῦ ἀπείρου Πνεύματος· ἡ πνευματικὴ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἡ πλήρης ἀντιπροσώπευσις τοῦ Νοός." Ἡ φυσικότης καὶ ὑπεροχὴ τοῦ καλοῦ, ὡς ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐν τῇ Βίβλῳ, ἐπιτομίζονται εἰς τοὺς ἑξῆς λόγους τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Ἰακώβου (Ἰακ. 1:17), "Πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ καὶ πᾶν δώρημα τέλειον ἄνωθέν ἐστι, καταβαῖνον ἀπὸ τοῦ Πατρὸς τῶν φώτων, παρ' ᾧ οὐκ ἔνι παραλλαγὴ ἢ τροπῆς ἀποσκίασμα."

Ἐὰν εἰς τὴν πεῖράν μας φαίνεται νὰ στερούμεθα τῶν καλῶν δόσεων τῆς ὑγείας, εἰρήνης, χαρᾶς, εὐαρεστήσεως, οἰκίας, καὶ ἀφθονίας, δυνάμεθα νὰ εἱμεθα βέβαιοι ὅτι ὑπάρχει ἀνάγκη διὰ μίαν πλέον ἀφιερωμένην προσπάθειαν νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν μίαν εὐαπόδεικτον ἀντίληψιν τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ. Ἡ μελέτη τῶν συνωνύμων τοῦ Θεοῦ βοηθεῖ, ἀφοῦ δι' αὐτῶν ἀποκαλύπτεται ἡ ὁλότης καὶ τελειότης τῆς Θεότητος. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκφράζει καὶ ἀντανακλᾷ πᾶσαν ἰδιότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ· εἶναι λοιπὸν τρυφερός, ἰσχυρός, εὐθύς, καὶ δίκαιος, κρατούμενος εἰς διαπύσσουσαν ἁρμονίαν ὑπὸ θείου νόμου, πάντοτε ἄθικτος ὑπὸ τῶν λεγομένων ὑλικῶν νόμων τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας.

Τὸ θάρρος, ἡ πίστις, ἡ τρυφερότης, καὶ ἅπασαι αἱ θεοειδεῖς ποιότητες κρατοῦν ὑπεροχὴν εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν μας ὅταν ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ ἐννοοῦμεν τὴν πραγματικὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Οὕτω ἀναγνωρίζομεν τὴν φυσικότητα τοῦ καλοῦ καθὼς τὴν ἀνεγνώριζεν ὁ Διδάσκαλος. Εἶναι ἡ παρανόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἥτις προξενεῖ ἁμαρτίαν καὶ κακοπάθειαν. Ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ πλεονεξία, ὁ φθόνος, ἡ καταστροφή, καὶ ὁ φόβος δὲν εἶναι σύμφωνα μὲ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μόνον ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι δύναμις· καὶ ὅσον ἐπιθετικὸν καὶ ἰσχυρὸν φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι, τὸ κακὸν πίπτει πρὸ τοῦ καλοῦ.

Ἡ βάσις διὰ τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς ἁρμονίας εἶναι ἡ ὁλότης καὶ τελειότης τοῦ Θεοῦ. Κανόνες διὰ τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς ὑγείας ἀποκαλύπτονται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ. Ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ καθὼς καὶ εἰς τὰ μαθηματικά, αἱ ἀποδείξεις συμβαδίζουν μὲ τὴν ἀντίληψιν. Ἑκάστη ἀπόδειξις εἶναι βῆμα πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρὸς ἀφοῦ φέρει μαζύ του μεγαλειτέραν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν.

Ἐὰν τὸ πρόβλημα φαίνεται ἀσυνήθως δύσκολον νὰ λυθῇ πιθανὸν νὰ χρειαζώμεθα νὰ μελετήσωμεν τοὺς κανόνας πληρέστερον, καὶ νὰ εἱμεθα περισσότερον ἀφιερωμένοι καὶ ἐπιμελεῖς εἰς τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῶν κανόνων τούτων εἰς τὰς μικροτέρας λεπτομερείας τοῦ καθημερινοῦ βίου. Ἕνας μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ θεραπεία ἐφαίνετο καθυστερημένη εἶπεν εἰς τὸν ἑαυτόν του μίαν ἡμέραν. "Γνωρίζω τόσον· Ὁ Θεός εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν· δὲν ὑπάρχει τίποτε ἄλλο ἐκτὸς Αὐτοῦ. Λοιπόν, ἐὰν μάθω περισσότερον περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, θὰ συναισθανθῶ τὴν ἁρμονίαν περισσότερον." Ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ἀναναιώσῃ τὴν προσπάθειάν του νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ μίαν εὐαπόδεικτον ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τῶν Λεξιλογίων ἐπροχώρησε νὰ μελετήσῃ τί ἡ Βίβλος καὶ τὰ συγγράμματα τῆς Mrs. Eddy ἀποκαλύπτουν περὶ τῆς φύσεως τῆς Θεότητος. Ἐμελέτησε τὰ συνώνυμα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς εὑρίσκωνται ἐκεῖ, καὶ ἀφιέρωσε σημαντικὸν χρόνον εἰς τὴν θεώρησιν τῶν ποιοτήτων καὶ χαρακτηριστικῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς τὴν ἀγνότητα, τὴν σοφίαν, καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην. Ἐπιπλέον, προσεπάθησε νὰ ἐκφράσῃ τὰς ἰδιότητας ταύτας εἰς τὰς καθημερινάς του ἐπαφάς. Ἤρχισε νὰ βλέπῃ μὲ αὐξάνουσαν διαύγειαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν πρέπει νὰ ὑπερνικηθῇ, ὄχι μόνον διότι εἶναι ἀνεπιθύμητον, ἀλλὰ διότι εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτον. Συνησθάνθη ὅτι πᾶν ὅπερ εἶναι ἐνάντιον πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτον· ὅθεν δὲν εἶναι μέρος τῆς πείρας τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Πρὶν παρέλθῃ πολὺς χρόνος ἐθεραπεύθη. Εἶχε διακρίνῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ἡ ἁρμονία εἶναι φυσική, ἐνῷ ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, καὶ ὁ φόβος δὲν εἶναι πραγματικὰ καὶ συνεπῶς ὅτι εἶναι ἀφύσικα.

Δυσαρμονικαὶ καταστάσεις εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν ὑποχωροῦν πρὸ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου κληρονομία τοῦ καλοῦ εἶναι εὐαπόδεικτος εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν ζωήν. "Ὅπως ὁ Διδάσκαλος κατενίκησε τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν κακοπάθειαν διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς του τῆς φυσικότητος τοῦ καλοῦ, οὕτω σήμερον μεγάλοι ἀριθμοὶ εἰλικρινῶν ζητητῶν ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ ἁρμονία, καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη εἶναι ἡ φυσικὴ, κανονικὴ κατάστασις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Πληροφορίαι ἀροῦνται τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Naturalness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEALTH, HAPPINESS, and security are natural; while sin, sickness, and insecurity, all that is unlike good, are unnatural and unreal, because contrary to the nature and character of God.

Christ Jesus recognized the great fact that good is natural and real, and from the basis of all-harmonious divine Mind he wrought his marvelous healing works. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 200): "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representatives of God than sin, disease, and death."

All good is of God and is the heritage of the real man. We prove this fact when, through spiritual means, we destroy sin and suffering. To mortal sense, good may seem unnatural and even miraculous, while evil is believed to be normal and therefore unescapable. This concept of man, governed by material sense, is unlovely; spiritual sense, contradicting material sense, reveals the real man as the image of God, pure and perfect.

The Scriptures show God to be wholly spiritual and good. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Man, who is made in His likeness, is spiritual and complete, and is defined by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 591) as "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." The naturalness and superiority of good, as revealed in the Bible, are epitomized in the words of the Apostle James (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

If the good gifts of health, peace, joy, contentment, home, and abundance seem lacking in our experience, we may be sure there is need for more consecrated effort to gain a demonstrable understanding of the nature of God as revealed in Christian Science. A study of the synonyms for God is helpful, since through them is revealed the wholeness and completeness of Deity. Man expresses and reflects every quality of God; therefore he is tender, strong, upright, and just, held in unfolding harmony by divine law, forever untouched by material so-called laws of sin, disease, and suffering.

Courage, faith, tenderness, and all God-like qualities hold ascendancy in our consciousness when we begin to understand the real nature of God and man. Thus do we recognize the naturalness of good, even as did the Master. It is the misunderstanding of God that causes sin and suffering. War, greed, envy, destruction, and fear are not in accord with God's nature. God alone is power; and however aggressive and powerful it may seem to be, evil falls before good.

The basis for demonstrating harmony is the allness and perfection of God. Rules for the demonstration of peace and health are revealed in Christian Science. In Christian Science, as well as in mathematics, demonstrations keep pace with understanding. Each demonstration is a forward step since it brings with it greater spiritual understanding.

If the problem seems unusually difficult of solution, we may need to study the rules more thoroughly, and be more consecrated and diligent in practicing these rules in the minutiae of daily living. A student of Christian Science whose healing seemed delayed, said to himself one day: "This much I know: God is All; 'there is none else beside him.' Therefore if I learn more about God, I shall be more conscious of harmony." Thereupon he decided to renew his effort to gain a demonstrable understanding of God. With the aid of Concordances he set about to study what the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings reveal of the nature of Deity. He studied the synonyms for God, as found therein, and devoted considerable time to the contemplation of the qualities and attributes of God, such as purity, wisdom, and love. Moreover, he strove to express these qualities in his daily contacts. He began to see with increasing clarity that evil must be overcome, not only because it is undesirable, but because it is unreal. He realized that all that is contrary to the nature of God is unreal; hence no part of the experience of the real man. Before long he was healed. He had discerned the truth that harmony is natural, while sin, sickness, and fear are unreal and therefore unnatural.

Inharmonious conditions in human experience give way before the understanding of God. The real man's heritage of good is demonstrable in daily life. Even as the Master overcame sickness and suffering through his understanding of the naturalness of good, so today great numbers of earnest seekers are proving that health, harmony, and peace are the natural, normal state of man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Landfall

By sound of water pounding upon bluffs,
By sound of terns, wings blurring sky,
By salt upon our lips;
By sound of lambs bleating on the moors
We knew that we were home—
That we were part of the deep mystery of coming.
Colors of rocks we might claim,
Spiraled smoke lifting into the haze of evening might be ours;
Gulls at dusk settling to their nests,
Sun pointing a crimson shadow into those deep waters:
Gray sail skirting the shore at twilight—
All this might be given to us again.
And we, having returned,
Would find it good.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Squaring the Circle

IT ALL BEGAN with the four directions.

For a man on the Plains, like a pebble dropped into quiet water, finds himself always at the center of multiplying circles. Nature abhors the straight line, or, at any rate, much prefers the curved. This fact, hidden from men in woodlands and among the hills, is obvious as daylight in open, level country.

On the Plains everything is round. The earth is round like a disk; the sky is round like a dome; the sun and the moon are round; the grass-stems underfoot—in truth, the very body, limbs, and head of the man himself are round. Without landmarks to guide him, he will inevitably travel in a circle. We all know what "going around in circles" implies.

Yet with every step he finds himself still at the center of the visible world, forever prevented from reaching its circumference. He is like a man at sea out of sight of land. The Plains Indian felt this strongly, and his songs repeatedly express that feeling:

At the center of the earth
I stand.

So encircled, a man craves orientation above all things. . . .

This orientation, of course, is provided by the sun. It rises in the east and sets in the west, thereby dividing the south from the north. Thus the Plainsman squares his circle, and finds himself no longer a prisoner, but master of all he surveys. The Plains Indian was intensely aware of the four points of the compass, which he gratefully symbolized by a cross with equal arms. . . . To him everything—not merely space—was arranged and divided in fours. Time had four divisions: the year, the moon, the day, the night; the year fell into four seasons: . . . He himself had a front, a back, and two sides. To him the number four was the Great Law. . . .

This constant awareness of the four quarters is a possession common to all men who live long on the Plains. Plainsmen resent a winding road. Their farms are laid out in rectangles. They like houses built "square with the world." Even indoors they tend to think in terms of the directions rather than in terms of "left" or "right." Thus you will hear a workman setting up a stove in your house say to his helper, "Move her a little south."—From "Short Grass Country," by STANLEY VESTAL. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Russia: Yesterday and Tomorrow ..... ***By R. D.***

The United States no longer is worried about Russia sticking with its allies. Serious doubts that Moscow might be tempted into a separate armistice with the Axis to end the war—even as it was once tempted into a separate alliance which helped begin the war—have been dispelled.

Recent events, more than recent negotiations, have convinced Washington that the Soviet Union is a firm and durable adherent to the cause of the United Nations. There are three main circumstances which contribute to this assurance.

One is that the defeat of both Germany and Japan is essential to Russia's security and therefore Russia cannot safely stop fighting the Axis with the expulsion of German troops from its Western Front.

Another is the increasing success of the Soviet counteroffensive—a counteroffensive so effective that Germany has little to offer short of a capitulation it could not contemplate and Russia has no apparent need of accepting anything less.

Destruction of Naziism

The third is the Molotoff indictment—a 7,000-word document detailing and documenting the criminal offensives committed by the invading Nazis and presented to the diplomatic representatives in Moscow last week. The note charges Germany with massacring 95,568 civilians in 13 cities and specifies other crimes of pillage and devastation. It declares the Nazis must be made to endure suffering equal to that forced upon Russia, that Germany must rebuild all it has destroyed and be made incapable of further aggression. This document is significant because it contemplates, not dealing with Naziism, but crushing it.

These events, more than Moscow's welcome signature of the Declaration of Washington, persuade American officials that the U. S. S. R. has enlisted against Hitler for the duration.

But the Declaration of Washington is more than a military alliance; it is a peace alliance. It constitutes a pledge of collaboration in the political and economic reconstruction and it accepts the Atlantic Charter, as drafted by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last August, as the basis of that collaboration. Now, while Russia is seen as a useful and reliable ally in the war, it has to be said in all frankness that the United States is not confident that Russia will prove a useful and reliable ally in the peace.

Active Force After War

These doubts are now subordinated by the common war which binds together Russia, Britain, and the United States. They may be resolved by future developments, but to ignore them would complicate rather than clarify the problems of peace which have to be faced.

The architects of the Atlantic Charter, it is evident, take it for granted that after this war Russia will constitute an active and influential force in the affairs of the world. The Soviet Union no longer will be counted, either as an ally or an enemy, as weak, inefficient, or unorganized.

Russia's industrial methods have produced war equipment—planes, tanks, and guns—in quality, design, and volume capable of matching the best which Germany could put into the field. Most of the Western World thought the Soviet Union could not achieve such engineering skill, organize such industrial power, and carry mass production to such efficient levels.

The record is impressive and significant. It means that critics no longer can casually indict the Russian regime as hopelessly inefficient and economically backward. There is no reason to extend any blanket blessing to the Soviet dictatorship, to its persecution of religion, its denial of democracy, and its suppression of civil freedoms, but its economy under great stress has made remarkable accomplishments.

A war economy is natural to a dictatorship, and it remains to be seen whether the Soviet regime can produce for peace as it has produced for war. Only the future can answer this question, but it is a question which cannot be lightly prejudged.

Pitfalls of Future

The difficulties of peace collaboration with Russia are that the Soviet regime is itself a totalitarian dictatorship, that while in the Atlantic Charter it is pledged to defend political, religious, and civil freedom, its record is a repudiation of these freedoms, and that the Communist Government has been dedicated to promoting world revolution as a means of spreading world communism.

These are the perils and pitfalls which America and Britain face when they look ahead into the future in their collaboration with Russia.

Some of them may be removed. We often speak of the social changes which many feel to be inevitable in Britain and the United States as a result of the war. But what of the social changes which may take place in Russia as a result of the war? The Russian people have shown a notable loyalty to their Government and they may successfully demand a larger say in the conduct of their Government. Russia is destined in this common war effort to be associated with Britain and America more intimately than at any time since the 1917 revolution, and this exposure to western, liberal, democratic ideas may exert an influence we cannot foresee.

At least the United States Government hopes so, for if collaboration between Moscow and Washington is to extend effectively into the peace, their aims must find more common ground in the future than they have in the past.

South America Speaks: Surinam

Christmas in Dutch Guiana—(By Airmail) ..... ***By Roland Hall Sharp***

All the way from Miami southward in our flight around South America we had seen the floral brilliance of crimson poinsettias, avenues of them, enough poinsettias for the world's Christmas. In Jamaica, in Barranquilla, Colombia's main port on the Caribbean, and in Caracas, Venezuela's Capital 3,000 feet high in foothills of the Andes, poinsettias luxuriated among other equally gorgeous displays, free to any passer-by. Trinidad added its gifts of flowers.

Translucent hibiscus, cerise with a crystalline fragility in the sun, covered bushes twice a man's height. Some of the blossoms were six inches or more across. In form and coloring they resemble orchids, except for a hardiness to withstand the tropical sunlight.

Whole trees bloom in this continent of superlatives. Flying over the jungle you see yellow trees, purple trees, and flaming dashes of crimson.

Yet none of these meant Christmas. Even the poinsettia appears here in the lush, extravagant tropical tradition, not in the silence of night over Bethlehem, or the purity of white New England steeples aspiring toward the stars in a world crisp with the breath of snow.

Flying southward toward the Equator, Christmas seemed even more remote. Not that the outward signs mean so much, but it was hard to realize the day had nearly arrived. We crossed the Orinoco delta and entered Guiana skies. Jungles and chocolate rivers led on to Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, and then we began to sit up and take notice, for there in the jungle we could tell, even before we landed, that the Dutch had been long at work.

A Dutch City in the Tropics

Neat canals bisected the land in great rectangles. White houses began to appear as thatched huts of the countryside were passed. Then besides the tawny Surinam a white city came into view, a city as Dutch as the tropics would permit. Colonial spires and towers that might have been in New Amsterdam beside the Hudson before the Dutch traded the future New York for this tropical colony, rose among typical wooden gables of Paramaribo.

We wondered how the Dutch would observe Christmas in Surinam, among a population not only of Europeans, but of Javanese, British Indians, Negroes, a few Bush Negroes in from the jungle to trade their wares, and various racial mixtures in one of the most polyglot communities of the world.

The day before Christmas we were invited to a plantation across the river at Mariënburg, the colony's most famous sugar producer with 5,000 acres under cultivation. American Consul Carl Norden took me across the river on the ferry, then we drove to the plantation along the river that leads to the main bauxite mines that provide most of the aluminum for United States defense.

At the door of a breezy dwelling raised high up on brick pillars painted white, we were met by our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Luitink. Among the first things he showed us were his orchids. A gorgeous yellow one spread from a tree in the front yard, its branches covered with small blossoms and swaying in the breeze, a full eight feet in total spread. Orchids were everywhere, outside and inside the house. They have one special type called Christmas orchids. It is a small blossom, with deep lavenders and purples. The backs of some petals are covered with a rich dark tufting in regular patterns.

At the table, where we were served by noiseless Javanese women in native garments and barefoot, Mrs. Luitink showed us a small branch of faded, fragrant evergreen, brought from the Netherlands before the war. That was their symbol of Christmas at home, although they have long lived in the colony, where he is Supervisor of Production on this large plantation.

Christmas Service for Children

Returned to the city on Christmas Eve, we saw efforts everywhere to simulate the evergreens that are not found here. From the Botanical Garden were cut branches of a tree with long, slender needles resembling pine. A Christmas tree was formed from such branches and set up in the lobby of the Palace Hotel. The proprietor, who also operates a movie theater downtown, spread sand for snow on the theater's porch, set up a cotton snow man, and hung flakes of cotton on many threads to make a winter scene. The background was black with silver stars.

Thousands of pounds of turkey were imported for the United States troops here on invitation of the Dutch to help guard the bauxite mines. At the hotel we had native turkey, pumpkin pie, and cranberry sauce.

Yet the real Christmas in Surinam came otherwise. Something in the white town itself, its streets of shell and sand filled with the light of a full moon, and the sparkling stars, was akin to the true meaning of Christmas.

Then as we trod lightly through the silent radiance of Paramaribo, away from the few streets where modern noises intruded, we heard voices, children's voices, raised in irresistibly sweet singing. At the door of a strange, angular building ungraced by a steeple, we saw children peeping in. It was a Christmas night service, specially for children, at the Netherlands Reformed Church.

Inside, a Dutch lady in white waved her baton and a large child choir responded, mixed voices, high and melodious. Many of the faces were jet black, others chocolate, some white. In the semi-light, flickering from candles on the Christmas tree, rows and rows of child faces filled the church on four sides.

A high pulpit of colonial design, reached by spiral stairs and canopied as in old New England, stood high over their heads. When the singing blended into silence, the preacher read from the Bible in measured, understanding Dutch, read the story of Christmas to the dusky children of Surinam.

To Change the Subject:

Virtues, Not Faults, Fighting the War ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Even today, we are asked by many an honest and conscientious person to emphasize our faults. Much stress is placed on the need for self-criticism, the confession of one's misdeeds and the beginning of reform within oneself. In a broad, general way this emphasis is sound. In this warfare which is mental as well as physical, however, it seems to me we must be particularly careful to avoid the exploitation of our Christianity by the enemy.

There is much to commend the confession of one's own sins. But nothing justifies accepting other people's sins. One has only to recall the influence of exaggerated self-blame for Versailles upon those English people who made Munich possible, to be on one's guard. It is not for nothing that the psychologists behind the Hitler scheme of conquest have made a thorough study of the various religious beliefs of the world. They know how and when to turn to account, for example, the suicide theories of the Japanese. They know how to torment the minds of the crushed people of France. They would not hesitate to use to their own advantage the humility of the Christian by subtly inducing him to accept the blame for other people's wrongdoing—even Hitler's.

It is noticeable in the Nazi technique, from the first days of persecution of the Jews, that the scapegoat is an important factor. If the Germans could get the rest of us to feel guilty for what they have done they would have broken down one of our chief defenses. Perhaps it is time to stop recalling what mistakes we may have made, as democracies. It is not because of our vices that we stand opposed to Hitler, but because of our virtues. That is the basis of our spiritual strength and the justification of the position we have taken.

It is always true, in the general way that axioms are true, that our first duty is to put our own house in order. When, however, a bunch of gangsters is hammering on the door, we do not settle down to the process of tidying up. We may realize we were at fault in letting them get that far, but we are not the cause of their violent behaviour or murderous intent. We must not be drugged by any subtle utilization of our self-criticism into weakening our resistance.

Greek Is a Greek—Except When He's an American

The Greeks Have a Dance for It

Even in these troubled times, when Greek meets Greek and there are native costumes available, peasant music and the national dance steps still have their fling.

Half million descendants of Socrates have brought rich heritage of freedom, versatility, culture and rugged individualism to the 'melting pot' that is the United States—They also feed the rest of us.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than half a million Americans are of Greek origin. And their main job seems to be feeding the rest of us. Southern fried chicken, Boston baked beans, Arkansas corn bread, Iowa flapjacks, have all become Greek specialties. Greeks, undoubtedly, serve more meals, in more places, to more people than any other nationality group of that size in the United States.

When the 1,200,000 boys and girls studying in America's 1,700 colleges get tired of hearing professors tell about Socrates and Plato, Pericles and Themistocles, they can go from the halls of learning direct to Greek restaurants or "diners" or sandwich shops or ice cream parlors and get refreshments from the descendants of the very philosophers and statesmen about whom they were studying.

In many cases the coffee, beef stew, and ice cream will actually be served by a Socrates, Miltiades, or Homer. And the Greek restaurant proprietor or waiter may have many of the physical traits preserved in classical Greek statues, while his qualities and characteristics may closely resemble those of the men who used to applaud (or hiss) Demosthenes, who kept re-electing Pericles, and who decided to tell "Aristides the Just" to "skip."

Self-Reliant People

The fact that Greeks have settled in every American state and in most American cities, to help feed a nation whose language many of them have barely learned, shows how versatile, adventurous and self-reliant they are—in a word, how much they resemble the contemporaries of Odysseus.

A Greek doesn't like to live on a farm and never has. He doesn't take to milking cows or feeding hogs. If Socrates had a cow, Xanthippe probably milked it. Of course, there were some Greek shepherds and agriculturists. The Greeks raised olives and grapes and made good sheep's milk cheese. They still do and many Greek peasants tend fields and orchards with care. Still they aren't the most typical representatives of their nation. A Greek is a city man. He lives near a market or beside a sea. Not 3 per cent of those who have come to the United States live or work on farms.

Nor do most of them dig in mines or build railroads or pour molten metal in steel mills. Not because they are afraid of work, but they shun regimentation; they don't like to stand in line or be bossed around. It is true you find many of them in factory towns, but even there they would rather open shoe shine shops or sell goods from a cart or start a little store or open a restaurant than go into the mills. They'd rather work 12 hours for themselves than eight for a "big boss."

Americans Not Gourmets

Most of the Greeks who have come here are of very humble origin. They were not very well educated nor skilled at any trade. So they have had to start with something easily learned. That's why so many have gone into the restaurant business. They have discovered that it's easy to cook for Americans. Most Americans are not gourmets. They rush through their breakfasts, which usually consist of a beverage and something prepared in distant gardens or factories. They eat light luncheons, very hastily at noon, and are often in a hurry to get through an early supper so as to go to a show or meeting. They don't care for a lot of courses; in fact many prefer to have you bring in their whole meal at once on a single plate. The milk they use comes in bottles that serve also as pitchers, the vegetables in cans, the fruit in crates, the ice cream in pasteboard boxes, the pastry in trucks.

What would be easier than feeding an American or than blacking his shoes and selling him popcorn? Such work seems to offer the Greeks the best chance of being independent, so they start there. Another big advantage is that such enterprises require very little initial capital. The Greeks begin on a shoestring. When I first noticed Greek restaurants all over America, I supposed the immigrants helped one another get started, but I have learned that is not the case. They are all individualists, so each must begin on his own in a small way and work up.

That advance is the romance and poetry of the Greek immigrant. He works hard and very long and is rigidly frugal. But he is also sociable and cheerful. That is one reason why he picks out such work. He enjoys the contacts. He likes his customers. He considers his shop, or "diner" or restaurant a kind of club. He strives to become acquainted with the people he serves and to hear about what they are doing or thinking. If a mayor or judge or preacher or professor patronizes him regularly he establishes important connection and plays a modest political rôle. He serves as a kind of intermediary or clearing house, he fixes things up, brings people together, and feels that he "belongs." The Greek is an inveterate politician—though on a small scale. He hasn't the sweep or audacity of the Irishman.

He especially likes college communities. He tries to make a neat, attractive shop, strives to please the students and is happy to serve them. If they are friendly to him, take the trouble to tell him "goodbye" at a vacation parting, drop in to see him on returning from a vacation, or come back for a meal, a dish of ice cream or chat after graduation, he is very appreciative.

He likes to hear the plans of the students, shares their enthusiasms, roots for their teams, contributes to their funds, supports their crusades, even helps financially embarrassed youth over crises now and then. He is a fountain of college spirit. A Greek likes to be in things, to be president or at least secretary of some organization. They say that in every Greek community there are enough organizations so that every one can hold some post.

Greeks tell the following fictitious story on themselves: An international group of scholars went on an expedition to study African monkeys, and a Greek went along as factotum. When they finished their mission and were preparing to return, the British member said he would write a book on "Markets for Monkeys," the German promised 10 books on "Races Among Monkeys," the Frenchman a story on "Simian Sentimentality" and the Russian a thousand-page novel on "Simian Remorse and Sorrow," but the Greek said, "I am going to stay here, the monkeys have formed a 'Cultural Society' and made me president."

Individuality Remains

Still in spite of all this sociability and tendency toward assimilation, the Greek remains Greek. That is one of the most remarkable phenomena in world history. From the time of Homer, Greeks have roved the seas, scattered themselves over the fact of the earth, established colonies among scores of peoples, but they have not lost their identity. As Greeks have come to be of service among us Americans, so they have served heathen Egyptians, pagan Romans, Moslem Turks, Orthodox Slavs, Roman Catholic Italians; the Greek has spoken their languages, contributed to their schools, represented their states, even fought in their armies, yet remained Greek.

More than that: Slavs, Albanians, Romans, Turks, Macedonians, Mongols, Teutons, Franks overran Greece and settled in it. The Greek language was actually swallowed up by foreign tongues in certain Greek cities, but the Greeks have survived with the old vivacity, pertinacity and individuality.

Is it the language that has preserved the Greeks? Perhaps, but it is by no means the same language that Demosthenes used or that Paul spoke. It may be religion, but the Greek's present religion is very different from that of Homer and quite dissimilar to that of the Apostle John.

Orthodoxy

The Greek has a remarkable attitude toward his church. He is not mystical as many Slavs and some Germans. He isn't much affected by pietism. Nor is he moved by the emotionalism of certain Anglo-Saxon sects. He rejects the massive organization of the Roman church and is not deeply interested now in theological questions. Nor is he a proselytiser or crusader. Nevertheless, he has an exceedingly strong attachment to his church, which is of the Eastern Orthodox form. It became the chief vehicle of ancient Byzantinism and was thus the main bulwark of Hellenism and support of a Greek national consciousness. It was a major factor in preserving the Greeks, during very dark ages. So in a very practical, dignified, reverential way the Greek resolutely supports the "Greek Orthodox Church."

He also likes tradition and is very fond of his marvelous heritage, but an ineradicable skepticism (not cynicism) keeps him from becoming pompous or monumental. He will not endure a Mussolini nor submit to goosestepping. Greeks are rather lured by the idea of dictatorship, but each wants to be the dictator.

They have the same critical attitude toward philosophical systems as toward political utopias. Though they gave the world some of its greatest philosophers, Greeks do not easily come under the sway of any "grand, cosmic" philosophical system. They ask too many questions—as Socrates did. They resist such spells as those cast by Spengler, Nietzsche, Marx or millenarianism of any kind. Nazi "Racism" seems "puerile insolence" to most of them. They're too pragmatical and personal for such systems. Their humor and their traditional loyalties keep them on a level keel.

Now some of the younger Greek-Americans are having difficulty in preserving their balance. Their traditions are tending to grow thin. Only two Greek language dailies are left in America and they probably won't survive much longer. The younger generation of Americans of Greek origin can hardly speak the language of their grandmothers—let alone read or write it. They tend to discard restrictive family customs and are not much moved by the rich liturgy of their church. They drop off the last syllables of their rather long names and are glad to be known as Pete or Joe or Tony. Most important of all, they want to leave the shop or restaurant which the father established by heroic efforts; they crave a white collar job with more leisure and more fun. In a word, they are running into the same problems that face all the rest of us Americans.

As to the present world struggle, however, there is no equivocation among the American Greeks. They are all on the side of freedom. Adding the spirit of Demosthenes to that of Washington, they may be considered classical Americans. The star of their devotion to freedom is among the brightest in our firmament.

Gifts to America

They are admirable members of our American family. In Montana, Oklahoma, Georgia and Maine you find them. They came from classical and Biblical lands, they came from Pindus and Olympus, from Athens and Sparta, from the islands of legends and the islands of the gospels, to work with us and for us, to advance with us and help us advance, to give us much friendship, a splendid tradition, glowing vivacity and individual courage.

America is as an ever growing tree. We hope the wisdom and noble courage of Socrates is in its roots; in the aroma of its flowers and the sunshine on its leaves are the courage and friendliness of Socrates's descendants here among us.

By a Staff Artist

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, January 12, 1942

A Monday Page

Further Strange Adventures Of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Eight

It was the first time in her life that Magnolia had made a speech in public, and, although the crowd was not a very big one, still it was a crowd, and she might well have been excused for being a little nervous. But she didn't appear to be nervous at all. I think one reason probably was that they were all so eager to hear; also she herself was so taken up with the idea in her mind that she just didn't think of anything else.

Everybody stood quietly to listen to what she had to tell them. There was no movement in the crowd. As a matter of fact the moon-folk are quiet people, and it was a most unusual thing for them to get as excited as they had done over the apple pies. But life on the moon is not particularly eventful, and just think what you would feel like if you had had only three kinds of things to eat all your life and were then suddenly introduced to a fourth.

Magnolia stood for a moment looking quietly at their attentive faces, and then began her explanation. I will not tell you all that she said, but will give you the gist of her speech.

Magnolia's Speech

She began by saying that she had been thinking a lot about the apple pie question since the party the night before, and had tried to work out some plan by which it would be possible to supply the food they so much liked. She thought that on her return to earth she could set up a bakery where she could herself supervise the making of quite a large number of pies; but there was the question of cost, for her means were small.

Her daughter, Louise, was a successful film star and was most generous. "But," said Magnolia, "I am an independent kind of person in money matters, and would never ask my daughter to help me in any undertaking that was in the least uncertain. But after your deputation of this morning left, I went out for a little walk, and as I passed by one of your cheese quarries I suddenly had an idea."

All eyes were fixed on Magnolia's face, as the crowd waited breathlessly for her next words. They did not have to wait long.

"Cheese!" said she, in a clear, triumphant voice. "Cheese for us in exchange for apple tarts for you."

There was a moment's pause, and then the tension relaxed and everybody started cheering. Magnolia went on to explain to the moon-folk how cheese on the earth was not dug out of the ground as it was on the moon, but had to be manufactured from milk by a fairly long and complicated process, and was sometimes quite difficult to get. Even so, she declared, it was not to be compared in flavor with the delicious mooncheese, and if the mooncheese—of which the natural supply was unlimited, was brought down to earth, everyone would want to buy it, and the money could be used to meet the cost of making the apple pies which could be sent up in exchange.

Thunder on the Moon

Once more the crowd cheered long and loudly. They thought it a most marvellous idea, as indeed it was.

There followed a Babel of talk. Everyone was full of the possibilities of the scheme. And it was so simple! All they had to do was to supply the cheese, and Magnolia, in return, was to look after the other end of the business—the apple pie end!

I really believe they would have gone on talking for hours; and how to get rid of them might have proved quite a difficult and delicate task had not Hari come to the rescue. He slipped quietly into the house and got out his trumpet. He did not appear with it, but remained concealed indoors, where he played on it a few low rumbles such as are made by distant thunder. The crowd heard them and looked about. There were few clouds to be seen; all the same, heavy storms sometimes came up quickly and it might perhaps be as well to be going home.

The excited talk died down and Diana took the opportunity to say a few words. She told them that Madam Magnolia had been very kind to talk to them for so long and that she felt sure they would like her to have a quiet time after her wonderful speech, and that as soon as the new plan had been carefully thought out they should all be told more about it. There was another rumble of thunder, rather louder than the first. The crowd began to melt away. In a very few minutes they were all on their way to their homes. Hari emerged with his trumpet in his hand.

Bolo Has Doubts

"Oh, it was you, was it?" said Diana, smiling. "I was very much puzzled about that thunder."

That evening, after supper, a private conclave was held in the castle.

"What do you all think of it?" asked Magnolia. "I do so want to know."

Hari said he thought it was marvellous; Diana said she was proud to have Magnolia for a friend; the Moon-man, who had not been present in the afternoon, and had only just heard about it all, said he must have time to think it over. "And what do you think, Bolo?" said Magnolia.

Bolo did not answer at once. Then he said, very quietly, "I've been wondering all this time how on earth you're going to get the cheese down?"

"Drop it," said Magnolia, promptly.

"But cheese is pretty heavy, and at the same time not very hard. It will come down at a terrific pace, and be smashed to smithereens when it reaches the ground. How can you prevent that?"

There was a silence.

"I have often wondered how we ourselves are going to get down safely when the time comes for us to go. It seems so much easier for things to be pulled up than to be sent down. Isn't that so?" said Bolo, looking at the Moon-man.

The Moon-man said that he could manage to let them down all right, though it would need careful attention to be sure that they did not go down too quickly. But, after all, it would not happen often.

"Couldn't you handle the cheese in the same way?" asked Hari.

Unexpected Difficulties

The Moon-man shook his head. He was afraid not. It would need too much care and attention. He couldn't spare the time or the power for such a big undertaking as the control of a large quantity of cheese. As Bolo had rightly said, it was very much easier to pull things up, and there would be no difficulty about getting up the pies if they were carefully packed. But getting the cheese down was quite another matter. After all, his job was really that of looking after the tides, and that could not be neglected.

Magnolia was beginning to look anxious. Then Bolo spoke again. Hari had brought his thinking-cap; how would it be if he donned that? It had helped them often before when they had been in a fix. It probably might again. And, sure enough, with the help of his cap, Hari did. For after he had had it on for no more than a few minutes, he sprang to his feet with a cry of joy.

"I have it," he said.

"Yes? Yes?" said everyone, expectantly.

"Mushrooms," said Hari, triumphantly.

The others gazed at him in astonishment. What could he mean? Hari explained. They had all heard of parachutes, how they spread out in the air and delay the fall of anyone attached to them? Yes, of course, they had heard of them.

"Well, don't you see?" said Hari. "Those big mushrooms will act in just the same way. They are spread out already, but that doesn't matter. You have only to fasten the cheeses to the stalks and let the whole thing drop to the earth. The mushroom will float gently down and the cheese will arrive unharmed."

The Moon-man said the time and rate of the movement of the earth would have to be very carefully worked out so as to be sure that the cheese dropped in the right spot, but he would be able to think this out without much difficulty.

"And there's no reason why any of you should not go down the same way."

Everybody thought this a wonderful suggestion.

"Perhaps you might even come down yourself," said Magnolia.

But the Moon-man shook his head. "I'm too busy," he said.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Knit One, Purl One, Knit Two Plain

The wee wife sits
On a low-legged stool,
With knitting-needles,
And ball of wool;

Saying over,
And over again:
"Knit one, purl one,
And knit two plain."

Ask her who
She is knitting for,
She says for a soldier
At the war;

But don't wait, soldier,
Because, you see,
This wee wifie
Is only three.

—ELIZABETH FLEMING

The Tide Comes In

"Put on your bonnets," Mother Sea called to the waves, "and we will have a run over the sands."

The little waves tied on their white bonnets, gurgling and rippling with merriment. They stood on tiptoe as long as they could, then fell with a splash and the chase began.

Behind them came the bigger waves trying to catch them up and steal away their little white bonnets.

"Quick, or they'll catch us!" laughed the wavelets, and started to tumble over each other in their excitement.

"Gently, gently, little ones," called Mother Sea. "You will make trouble if you get so rough."

But the waves didn't heed her. They were getting wilder and wilder.

"Come along!" they cried. "Let us see who can jump up the highest rocks," and away they went, tossing their bonnets in the air as they jumped. Over the breakwater they came, sparkling and gay, and then followed the race up the sands to see who could reach the pebbles first.

"Come back, come back at once!" called Mother Sea. Her voice sounded so far away that they could hardly hear it, and when the little waves turned and saw the long stretch of sand and rock that separated them from her, they hurried back, silent and subdued, leaving their bonnets lying torn on the beach.

"Goodby," they whispered to the sands. "We shall come again tomorrow."

Mother Sea was waiting to welcome them. She chided them gently for leaving their bonnets behind, then she gathered them into her arms and sang them to sleep.

A Lovely House

By Paula Hurley

Prize Day Comes Again

By Peter White

Although the children were so busy with Christmas celebrations and vacation fun last month, they found time to write many good papers for the contest. We hope you will all have a very Happy New Year and that you will enjoy writing for the contest and winning many good books.

The prize winners this month are: Beryl Hoare, five, of West Midland, West Australia, who wrote her letter in pencil, all in her own hand; Lincoln J. Bumba, seven, of Chicago, Illinois; Gillian Jackson, nine, of Boston, Massachusetts; and June Sennett, ten, of New York City.

Beryl's book is "Curious George," by H. A. Rey, a funny book with lots of comical pictures in colors; Lincoln's is "Happy Times in Finland," by Libushka Bartusek, the story of Juhani's visit to his parents' home country, with lovely pictures; Gillian's is "I Discover Columbus," written and illustrated by Robert Lawson, a delightful tale of the great explorer, told by his parrot, Aurelio. June's book is "A Tree for Peter," by Kate Seredy, a lovely tale, with beautiful pictures.

Here is Beryl's letter:
Dear Peter White:

I like the story of a surprise for Mr. Policeman. This is the way they said thank you by giving him a present because he guarded them across the street. I am five and a half years old and I like The Christian Science Monitor stories that mother reads to us. I have a scrapbook made of Monitor stories.

Beryl Hoare

Here is Lincoln's letter:
Dear Friend:

I like "The Adventures of Hari and Bolo" because they found a way to get up to the moon.

I like "Mermaid Lake" because it was so exciting when they saved the boy.

I like the Winter story—"The Snails Go to Sleep"—because the snail closed the door on the newt.

I like the story of Curley Top because it was very good too. In fact all the stories on the page For Children were good.

Lincoln J. Bumba

Here is Gillian's letter:
Dear Peter White:

I came to America to get away from the war. On the ship I made friends with sailors. After some days we had a storm. I wasn't seasick. Very soon six German planes came over our ship, nothing happened but a few days later we were shot at and we only just escaped being hit. A week later we arrived in New York harbor and was I happy to see the Statue of Liberty!

Gillian Jackson

Here is June's letter:
Dear Peter White:

I have just got through reading the story of "Sooty and Her Three Chicks." I have learned from this story that young children like us, boys or girls, should never run away from home or disobey their father or mother.

I am so anxious to read the page For Children. Reading is one of my best subjects in school, so my folks don't have to do my reading for me. I like to read the stories out of The Christian Science Monitor, for I know they are nice clean stories for boys and girls to read at my age. My mother won't let me read every book I want to. That's why I like the Monitor so well to read.

June Sennett

We make Special Mention of the following children who submitted good papers: Richard Harwood Bellows, four, of Wilmette, Illinois; Marietta Greene, four, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts; Walter Newman, five, of Brockton, Massachusetts; Gordon Lunn, seven, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Marguerite Moogk, eight, of Pembroke, Ontario, Canada; Rhea Belden, nine, of Yuma, Arizona; Marilynn Bartlett, ten, of Portland, Oregon, and Joy Prival, eleven, of Jackson Heights, New York. We hope all these children will write for the contest soon again and will win prizes.

Spread a Feast for the Birds

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

Be sure to remember to feed the birds while the ground is covered with deep snow. This is a simple, but very thoughtful, service, and you will find that it is fun, too, if you make one or more bird feeding stations and put them in different places about the yard. This will be much neater than scattering bread crusts and left-over meat scraps about on the snow.

Feeding stations for birds are easily made from scrap wood. The most practical type of feeding station is known as a bird cafeteria. It may be attached to a tree trunk, a clothesline post, or to a window sill. To make the framework, nail three small pieces of wood together to form a roof, a back and a floor. Support the front part of the roof with two upright corner posts. Nail a narrow fence around both sides and across the front of the floor, so that the food placed on the floor will not fall off. In one of the back corners make a triangular partition, in which a water pan may be placed. This diagonal strip prevents the pan from tipping when the birds perch on the rim of the pan.

Keep the water pan full of clean water. Scatter broken crusts of bread and cracked grain on the floor, also small pieces of fat meat. Large pieces of fat meat should be covered with a wide mesh wire (known as hardware cloth), or an old wire soap dish. The wire covering allows the birds to peck at the meat, but prevents greedy birds from flying away with the whole chunk.

A crumb table may also be made and placed in the yard where you may watch it from a window. It is fun to watch the birds who come to a crumb table for their food.

For bird feeding stations that are out of the ordinary, but add a gay touch of color to the drab trees in the yard, use the half rinds of oranges and grapefruit. Nail several orange rinds to the low branches of a tree. Suspend grapefruit rinds from the branches with string. Place bread crumbs and cracked grain in these cups and baskets, then watch the birds enjoy a good meal when the ground is covered with snow.

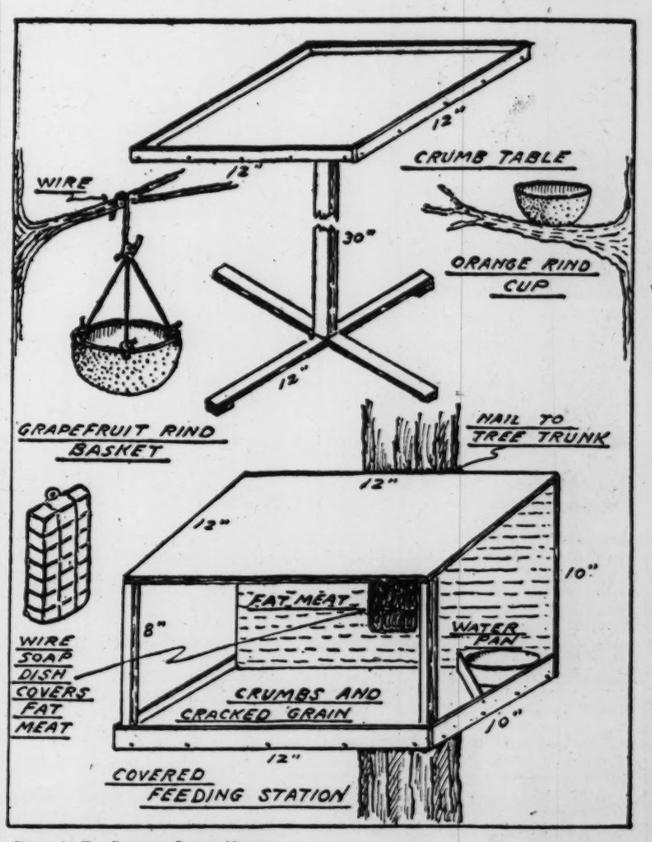
All these kinds of feeding stations are shown in the picture and you will easily see how they are made. Now you will be able to make sure that none of the birds around your home go hungry when their food is hard to find.

Winter Morning

The trees have swans' nests in the boughs,
The orchards, as with fruit, bend low,
And on the withered garden stalks
White heavy-petalled flowers grow.

Even the trains are beautiful
Puffing their smoke-wreaths down the snow—
Black and white, silver and black,
Through white and silver and black they go.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fifth-Place Detroit Red Wings Boast Second-Highest Scoring Line in the N. H. L.

Wares-Grosso-Abel Wave Ranked Only by Ranger Trio

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much of the attention as far as scoring in the National Hockey League this season is concerned has been focussed on a few standout lines on the three top teams. Boston's Bruins have their Cowley and Kraut lines, Toronto's Maple Leafs have their Apps line, and Rangers have their newly-formed Lynn Patrick-Watson-Hextall trio.

Almost unnoticed as the league hovers around the halfway mark has been the work of three linemates on Detroit's Red Wings, who come to Boston Garden tomorrow night to meet the Bruins. Believe it or not, Sid Abel, Don Grosso, and Eddie Wares form the second-highest scoring trio in the N. H. L. at the present moment, and yet they are with a fifth-place outfit.

Rangers Line First

The Rangers' Watson line stands in the No. 1 position with 34 goals and 40 assists for 74 points. Trailing them by only eight points are Count Grosso and his mates from Detroit with 23 goals and 33 assists for 66 points, and just for comparison the Cowley line has 64 points, the Schmidt line 60, and the Apps line 60.

Grosso is the center and spark-plug of this Red Wing threesome, a player greatly liked back in the Motor City but thoroughly disliked on the road because of his highly effective fore-checking ability. National League centers especially feel the Count's presence, for they hardly get going in their end zone when Grosso begins to bother them. When the Wings eliminated the New York Rangers in the Stanley Cup playoffs last spring, Coach Frank Boucher of the New Yorkers paid tribute to Grosso saying that it was he who harried his Rangers most. "He wouldn't let us get going," Boucher declared after the series was over.

Greatest Thrill

Don's greatest thrill in hockey came back in his amateur days when he was playing for Lake Shore and took part in the 27-0 rout of Toburn Beavers, a total which broke the senior scoring record for a single game. Grosso was playing with the Sudbury Allan Cup champions of 1937 when he was seen by Carson Cooper and signed to a Red Wing contract.

Sid Abel, left wing, has been a regular member of the Wings for three seasons after he had been bounced from Pittsburgh, to the major league and then back to Indianapolis for short stretches the two seasons previous. When he first reported to Manager Jack Adams, he weighed only 155 pounds and Jack, who liked the fleet skater, told him to gain a few pounds. Abel put on 25 and improved to such an extent that today he is an important cog in the Detroit scheme.

Signed by Patrick

Third member of this line, Eddie Wares was originally signed by Lester Patrick in 1935 and he played 1935-36 for Philadelphia. On the night of Feb. 23, 1937, he was brought up to the Rangers for his first major league test and like the rookie of baseball fiction he hit a home run with the bases full. Against Toronto he scored both goals to give the Rangers a 2-1 victory. Adams bought Wares from Lester in 1937 and he has been with Detroit ever since.

Wares, incidentally, is one of the best all-around athletes on the Red Wings' squad, for he represented Canada in the Empire Games several years ago and is a better-than-average performer in baseball, golf, swimming, and lacrosse.

Goodfellow to Play

The appearance of this line will share honors tomorrow night with the first appearance in Boston this season of Ebbie Goodfellow at defense. Ebbie is definitely a steadying influence to the Red Wings and in his first game on Jan. 4 sparked the team to its 10-0 defeat of Montreal Canadiens.

The Bruins, who reach the halfway post of 24 games tomorrow evening, expect to play Harvey (Busher) Jackson at defense in place of the injured John Crawford. Newcomer Jackson will pair with Dit Clapper, whose regular mate, Flash Hollett, will play with Des Smith. All of the Bruins, with the exception of Crawford, are expected to take the ice.

* * *

The Boston Olympics, who swept their double bill with the Johnstown Blue Birds over the week end, have clinched the Walker Cup for the first half of the Eastern Amateur League season. The 'Pics had to go to overtime Saturday night to win 3-2, but yesterday afternoon they romped to an easy 8-1 victory. The trophy is the first the Olympics have won since they left the ranks of the A. A. U. and joined up with the A. H. A.

Hassett Has Hope —By Pap'

I HOPE A YANKEE SCOUT IS WATCHING
BUDDY'S DREAM OF PLAYING FOR THE YANKEES MAY FINALLY COME TRUE IF FIRST BASEMAN JOHNNY STURM IS CALLED INTO THE ARMY
KEEP SWINGING
HASSETT CAME TO THE YANKEES FROM THE BRAVES IN THE DEAL FOR TOMMY HOLMES, A YOUNG OUTFIELDER
Buddy HASSETT
NO MONEY IN IT
BUDDY WAS A BASKETBALL STAR AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE
PAP'
AP Features

War Has Taken Swift Toll Of Southern Sport

ATLANTA (AP)—War has taken swift toll of southern sports events and threatened cancellation of others.

At Miami, the eighth annual Miami-Nassau yacht race was called off. Earlier in the week the Sir Thomas Lipton Sailing Regatta at Miami Beach was suspended.

At Dallas, Texas., Mrs. Dan Chandler, President of the Southern Women's Golf Association, said she saw little possibility of holding the 1942 tournament, scheduled to start May 11 at Sea Island, Ga.

There was no indication whether the trend would be followed in collegiate golf. The annual Southern Intercollegiate invitation tournament is cheduled at Athens, Ga., in April, simultaneous with the Southeastern Conference Golf tournament. The Southern Conference meet is held independently.

Collegiate football continued to fall by the wayside. The University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., which resigned last year from the Southeastern Conference, announced withdrawal from major intercollegiate competition after the basketball season. Limited schedules in golf, track and tennis are to be continued. But no other sport.

Spring Hill College at Mobile, Ala., announced last night it would abandon football for the duration, joining Howard College at Birmingham, Erskine and Mercer University which previously made the same move. Mercer withdrew from all intercollegiate competition.

Pro Golf List Keeps Schedule

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A schedule of golf tournaments for the next three months has been issued by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager. None of the regularly scheduled events has been canceled.

The list:

Jan. 15-18—Oakland open, $5,000; 15-17-18—P. G. A. Seniors championship, Ft Myers, Fla., Trophy; 21-25—San Francisco medal play, $5,000; 31-Feb. 1—Bing Crosby amateur-pro, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., $5,000.
Feb. 5-8—Western open Phoenix, $5,000: 12-15—Texas open, San Antonio, $5,000; 19-22—New Orleans open, $5,000.
March 4-8—St. Petersburg, Fla., $5,000; 8-11—Miami Four Ball, $5,000; 18-22—St. Augustine Amateur-Pro; 24-26—North-South open, Pinehurst, N. C., $5,000; 27-30—Greensboro, N. C., open, $5,000;
April 2-5—Asheville, N. C., open, $5,000; 9-12—Master's, Augusta, Ga., $5,000.

Controlling Body Focuses Attention on War Efforts

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States Golf Association has abandoned all four of its national championships in order to focus its entire attention on the nation's war effort.

After canceling its 1942 tournament program, the governing body of golf immediately went into action in behalf of the Government, changing the U. S. G. A. by-laws to permit amateurs to receive up to $100 in defense bonds and stamps as prizes instead of cups and trophies, planning a nationwide series of club tournaments on holidays, and proposing exhibition matches for war relief and defense.

The sweeping action was the most drastic regimentation for the support of the war any national sports governing body has yet taken.

The 1942 championships canceled were:

National open, June 18-20, Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis.

National amateur, Sept. 7-12, Del Monte Golf and Country Club, Pebble Beach Course, Del Monte, Calif.

Women's amateur, Sept. 21-26, Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Okla.

National public links, July 27-Aug. 1, Wellshire Municipal Golf Course, Denver, Colo.

Reasons

This action was decided upon for several reasons. First was the desire of the officers to give their complete attention to exhibitions and other golf competition for the benefit of war charities.

Second was the belief that the competitions themselves would not have been of championship caliber, as military service already has claimed most of the leading amateur golfers—national champion Bud Ward, Frank Strafaci, Dick Chapman, Tommy Tailer, and others.

Also the absence of the star amateurs would leave the national open little more than a medal play tournament for professional golfers. Some prominent women golfers were known to be active in civilian defense work and unlikely to compete in a national tournament.

A letter from John B. Kelly, Assistant Director of Civilian Defense in Charge of Physical Fitness, asked that the association provide three competitions to be known as the Decoration Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day medal play handicap tournaments for men and women. They would be scheduled on those holidays at every member club throughout the Nation. Kelly recommended that a nominal entrance fee be charged to cover prizes and that any excess returns be distributed to the Red Cross.

To Co-operate

The association adopted the program and announced it would cooperate in all other proposals of the office for civilian defense.

The U. S. G. A. requested that all golf clubs make their facilities available, to the extent of their ability, to men in the armed forces. It also asked that each course place a war contributions box at the first tee and ask each golfer to make a contribution.

In perhaps the most important step not related to the war taken by the group, a Public Links Section was created. Although interest in the public links championship had mushroomed in recent years to the point where 2,816 persons entered the qualifying tests for last year's national tournament, no provision ever had been made for their representation in the U. S. G. A.

The association elected George W. Blossom, Jr., of Lake Forest, Ill., President, to succeed Harold W. Pierce of Brookline, Mass.

Would Bar Seniors

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—Bill Kenyon, University of Maine basketball coach, suggested yesterday that seniors instead of freshmen be barred from varsity college sports.

The freshmen have more pep, he said, "so why not utilize players at their peak and let the seniors concentrate on studies and military preparedness?"

Kenyon is for college sports—war or peace.

"It provides the competitive spirit the armed forces want in recruits," he said in an interview.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Surprises on Court

Taking a hint from Dick Harlow's courageous football forces, the Harvard varsity basketball team, coached by newcomer Earl Brown, has jumped to the front rank among New England college quintets. By defeating the heavily-favored Dartmouth Indians Saturday evening at Cambridge, 49 to 36, the Crimson shooters took over a contending position in the fast Eastern Intercollegiate League race along with unbeaten Cornell and the still powerful Big Green.

On paper and pre-season records, Harvard looked like second division material. But any team which can hold Cornell to a 31-27 score one night, then come back to beat a bigger and more experienced Dartmouth five the next, certainly deserves championship rating. As Coach Brown predicted weeks ago, the Christmas recess tour of the Middle West is bearing fruit in the Eastern League.

The leading league scorer today is George Burditt, a tall, slender La Grange (Ill.) sophomore, who tallied 21 points against Dartmouth and at the same time held the Big Green's Olsen to a mere four. Burditt played the full game at center for Harvard. Because of mid-year exams, the Crimson does not play another cage contest until Feb. 4, with Tufts, and another league date until Feb. 7, with Dartmouth at Hanover.

* * *

Boston College faces two important hockey dates this week. On top of the New England Intercollegiate League with three victories and no setbacks, the Eagles go against likewise-unbeaten Boston University at the Arena tomorrow night and against contending Colby at Waterville on Saturday. Colby, who like B. U. has two wins and no losses, must first face New Hampshire at Durham tomorrow. If the Eagles can keep their slate clean this week, they probably will win the crown.

As the other half of tomorrow night's Arena double-header, M. I. T. will keep a N. E. League date with Northeastern. With one win and one loss in two starts, the Huskies are still in the race by a slender margin. The Tech six has dropped five straight. Harvard will meet the Junior Olympics on Wednesday, either at the Garden or the Skating Club.

* * *

By announcing that Dick Newsome would receive the most valuable Boston rookie award at their annual dinner Jan. 28th, the local baseball scribes assured themselves of another talented speaker. The tall pitcher from North Carolina formerly attended Wake Forest College and is as handy with the English language as he is with a baseball.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association tomorrow is expected to announce the cancellation of its two biggest title events—the State open and the State amateur. Action is scheduled to be taken at the meeting at the M. G. A. offices in the afternoon. It is not expected that the Association will take any action affecting its other title events—the junior, caddie, class B and mixed foursome tourneys.

* * *

Shorts . . . Hugh Devore, for the past five years head football coach at Providence College, will tutor the Holy Cross ends next season. He was once one of Jimmy Crowley's assistants at Fordham and starred on the Notre Dame eleven when Knute Rockne was the coach . . . The Dad Vail Regatta, oftentimes spoken of as the "Little Poughkeepsie," has been shifted from Red Bank, N. J., to the Charles River Basin under the sponsorship of B. U. The new location affecting its other title events penses of the oarsmen.

* * *

Schoolboy track and field participants are disappointed to learn that the 101st Infantry Armory will not be available this week, because of war training . . . Gene Sarazen will receive a gold key award from the Connecticut Sports Writers' Alliance at their annual dinner Jan. 26 . . . Yale's 200-yard freestyle relay swimming team set a new American record in the Payne Whitney tank at New Haven Saturday in a meet with the Alumni, negotiating the distance in 1m. 33.4s. . . . Massachusetts and Connecticut State badminton squads tied at eight points each in team doubles matches over the week end.

American Pro League Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 10

Washington 28, New York Jewels 24.
Wilmington 31, Phila Sphas 27.

Fitchburg Girl Retains Skating Titles at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Ted Ellenwood and Carmelita Landry had things pretty much their own way in the 11th annual Eastern States speed skating championships, week-end feature at Saratoga Springs.

The Fort Johnson stock clerk copped his third consecutive men's crown with ease. Two clockers caught him at 18.2 seconds the world record, in the 220, but his time was officially set at 18.4 by the majority. He sprinted to facile victories also in the 440, half-mile and mile.

The Fitchburg, Mass., girl who added women's championship to her national and North American titles distanced the field to win the 440 in 43.8 after snaring the 220 and half-mile.

Meanwhile, at Lake Placid, John Dewey, Saranac Lake, piloted his crew to victory in an intra-club four-man bobsledding event on tricky Mt. Van Hoevenberg run, breaking Jim Bickford's week-old 38.71-second mark for the half-mile with a third-sprint 38.29

At East White Plains, Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club shattered the 137-foot 1940 jump record of his brother, Kyrre, with leaps of 138 and 140 feet on the Silver Lake slide. He scored 229.6 points to win the Class A title from Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid, with 227.9.

Tennis Has Been Real Value To Nation in Good-Will Tour

By Holcombe Ward
President, United States Lawn Tennis Association
(This is another of a series written for the Associated Press by sports leaders)

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—During the past year, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has shown how intelligently directed sport can be of real value to our country.

We sent a team of six carefully selected players on a three-months' good-will trip to 12 countries in South and Central America, including Mexico and Cuba, to make friends with the sports-loving people of these important neighboring states. And in our own country our nation-wide junior development program helped to keep physically fit and mentally alert thousands of young people under military age.

Democracy of Sport

Our Latin-American trip was an unqualified success. It is hoped that these good-will trips can be made an annual feature of our tennis life. The democracy of sport brings thousands of people closer together in friendly relations. This is especially true of tennis, which develops good fellowship and sportsmanship, mutual respect and understanding.

One of the most popular features of our visit to the other Americas was the tennis clinics held by members of our team in co-operation with local authorities. Large numbers of school children, parents, and teachers attended these clinics, which probably aroused as much interest as did the matches in which our players took part.

At home most of our efforts have been concentrated on the young players. Our training squads for Junior Davis Cup and Junior Wightman Cup candidates are carrying on the development program which starts with the tennis clinic. The clinic provides the boys and girls with coaching in strokes and also with competitive play.

The youngsters on these squads learn on the tennis courts lessons in courage, fighting spirit, self-control and unselfishness which are of value to them in later life. Thousands of young people in our schools, clubs and public parks are becoming better citizens, physically and mentally, as a result of the junior program.

Junior Development

By means of our nation-wide junior development organization, which has been built up over a period of years, we can now be of service to our country in continuing to develop fitness, character and individual initiative, which will better fit the young people for their later work in national defense.

Recreation and maintenance of morale are needed in war times, and the U. S. L. T. A. stands ready to co-operate in the program which may be adopted by our government. We hope that our tournaments will provide opportunities to raise funds for the Red Cross, U. S. O. and other war relief organizations. There will, of course, be plenty of juniors who can fill the places of the ranking players who may be in service.

Help Raise Funds

Our member clubs, by maintaining their courts, can provide recreation for officers and men in nearby camps, and can help raise funds to win the war by buying and helping to sell defense bonds and stamps.

The U. S. L. T. A. is planning to maintain tennis as an amateur sport during the war. The services of our nation-wide organization are at the disposal of our government until the United States and our allies have won the war.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

East

Pennsylvania 45, Lafayette 29.
St. Joseph's 44, C. C. of New York 33.
Princeton 46, Rutgers 28.
Stevens Tech 43, Haverford 39.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 43, California (Pa.) T. 34.
Cornell 51, Yale 43.
Westminster 49, Wash. & Jeff. 45.
Syracuse 44, Niagara 33.
Lasalle 44, Scranton 41.
Albright 80, Ursinus 32.
Penn Jayvees 43, Glassboro (N. J.) T. 21.
Swarthmore 43, Wesleyan 36.
Bloomsburg (Pa.) T. 35, Lock Haven 33.
Drexel 42, Susquehanna 27.
Muhlenburg 64, Bucknell 62.
Western Maryland 54, Johns Hopkins 40.
Bates 57, Colby 54.
Penn State 53, American University 26.
Worcester Tech 41, Brown 36.
Baltimore U. 39, Potomac State 30.
Penn Military 57, West Chester 53.
Canisius 38, Colgate 29.
Gettysburg 50, Lehigh 37.
Temple 57, Rhode Island State 49.
Franklin-Marshall 49, Lebanon Valley 39.
Delaware 37, Washington (Md.) Col. 30.
Salem 76, Davis-Elkins 39.
Shepherd State 46, Callaudet 26.
Harvard 49, Dartmouth 36.
St. Vincent 46, Juanita 39.
Northeastern 51, Maine 35.
Tufts 50, New Hampshire 29.
Williams 46, Massachusetts Tech 38.
Edinboro (Pa.) T. 57, Fredonia (N. Y.) 27.
Trenton (N. J.) T. 43, Rider 37.
Carnegie Tech 42, Case 37.
West Virginia 50, Youngstown 40.
Glenville 57, Concord 44.
Long Island U. 46, Georgetown 38.

Midwest

Illinois 44, Michigan 40.
Purdue 45, Ohio State 32.
Northwestern 69, Chicago 50.
Minnesota 63, Indiana 43.
Oklahoma 47, Kansas State 40.
Iowa State 34, Missouri 25.
Michigan State 51, Western Reserve 22.
Marquette 39, Butler 29.
West Texas State 60, De Paul 43.
Tulsa 50, Drake 35.
Creighton 39, St. Louis 30.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 46, Missouri Mines 22.
Culver-Stockton 41, Drury 39.
Milwaukee T. 50, Carroll 37.
Gt. Lakes Naval Training 62, Wheaton 28.
North Dakota State 46, Omaha U. 29.
Concordia (Moorhead, Minn.) 39, St. Johns (Collegeville) 36.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 38, Kirksville (Mo.) T. 23.
Cincinnati 36, Miami 26.
Ohio Wesleyan 45, Denison 38.
Mount Union 62, Findlay 35.
Baldwin-Wallace 50, Oberlin 44.
Wittenburg 49, Marietta 48.
U. of Kentucky, 40, Xavier 39.
Marshall 40, Dayton 37.
Wayne (Detroit) 45, W. Michigan 36.
Lawrence Tech 104, Clearly College 30.
Fort Hays (Kan.) S. 46, St. Benedict's 44.
Indiana Central 68, Ball State 32.
Earlham 47, Wilmington 38.
Central (Ind.) Normal 40, Manchester 38.
E. C. (Okla) S. 45, N'east'n (Okla.) S. 38.
C. (Okla) S. 27, Okla. City U. 24.
Okla. Baptist U. 48, N'west'n (Okla) S. 35.
Phillips Univ. 45, Southwestern Oklahoma Tech 31.
Friends University 55, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 47.
St. Ambrose 51, James Millikin 39.
Duquesne 52, Bradley 22.
Iowa Teachers 38, South Dakota S. 37.
Lawrence 56, Cornell 31.
Northern (Mich.) State T. 56, Stevens Point 41.
Western Union 37, Wartburg 32.
Macalester 48, Augsburg (Minneapolis) 46.
Luther 54, Central (Iowa) 29.
Loras 54, Simpson 46.
Lake Forest 43, Illinois College 37.
Grinnell 50, Beloit 48.
Milton College 38, Univ. Wisconsin Extension 26.
Central Mich. College 31, Tri-State 17.
Oakland City 42, Louisville 39.
Hanover 38, Anderson 36.
Central (Mo.) 49, Principia (Elsah, Ill.) 32.
Ohio Heidelberg 52, Kenyon 43.
Elmhurst 43, Concordia 42.
North Central (Naperville, Ill.) 49, Illinois Wesleyan 36.

South

Arkansas 36, Southern Methodist 34.
Baylor 44, Texas Christian 32.
Texas A. & M. 32, Duke 38, George Washington 37.
North Carolina 34, Fordham 25.
Georgia Tech 35, South Carolina 32.
Florida 29, Georgia 28.
Furman 10, Clemson 39.
Richmond 35, Virginia 17.
Tennessee 42, Mississippi 39.
William and Mary 43, Washington and Lee 37.
The Citadel 45, Newberry 28.
Maryville 37, Hiwassee 21.
Arkansas State T. 35, Louisiana Tech 29.
Western Kentucky T. 69, Evansville College 43.
Union College 43, Centre 23.
Appalachian 81, Leonoir Rhyne 46.
High Point 67, Catawba 39.
Virginia Union 64, Howard 33.
Georgetown (Ky.) 41, Transylvania 24.
Delta State T. 49, Mississippi College 29.
Daniel Baker 50, St. Edwards 16.
Arkansas Tech 34, Hendrix 32.
Auburn 28, Spring Hill 23.

Far West

California 44, Santa Clara 36.
Oregon 48, Washington State 38.
Washington 40, Idaho 33.
Stanford 36, St. Mary's 35.
Wyoming 64, Utah 50.
Colorado 54, Denver 36.
New Mexico 30, New Mexico Aggies 25.
Brigham Young 54, Utah State Aggies 24.
Western State 37, Montana State Col. 35.
Colorado College 47, Regis 32.
Montana State Normal 47, Montana Mines 23.
Chico State 49, Nevada 41.
Whittier 35, California Technology 34.
San Francisco State 46, California Aggies 40.
Snow College 58, Carbon College 20.
Mesa 62, Weber 54.
Occidental 40, Pomona 32.
Santa Barbara State 46, Fresno State 45 (overtime).

American Hockey League

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Hershey	20	6	4	44	121	74
Cleveland	20	7	2	42	94	70
Indianapolis	17	12	3	37	100	75
Buffalo	12	12	2	26	69	62
Philadelphia	8	20	3	19	74	123

Eastern Division

Springfield	16	10	4	36	99	75
Providence	12	15	4	28	115	111
New Haven	12	16	1	25	84	105
Washington	10	18	3	23	82	105
Pittsburgh	8	19	2	18	80	118

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 10

Cornell 18, St. Lawrence 4.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla.—Jack Kramer, Oakland, Calif., wins Dixie tennis crown by defeating Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., in final, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3. Pauline Betz of Rollins College, wins women's title for third straight year. Kramer and Francisco Segura of Ecuador win doubles titles from Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 6—3, 14—12, 6—4.

* * *

Oconomowoc, Wis.—The four flying Bietila brothers captured virtually all the honors in annual Oconomowoc-Milwaukee ski meet with Walter and Ray having the longest jumps in Class A, Ralph winning in Class C but Leonard tumbling on one of his leaps in the senior competition.

* * *

Madison, Wis.—Howard Odell, assistant University of Pennsylvania football coach the past four years, named backfield coach at the University of Wisconsin.

* * *

Detroit—Detroit offers to restock depleted golf calendar with match of nation's best amateurs against Ryder Cup pros next July.

* * *

South Orange, N. J.—Don Budge beat Bobby Riggs, 1941 national amateur tennis champion, and Frankie Kovacs defeated Fred J. Perry, current pro titleholder, in professional net matches before 3,000 fans at Seton Hall College. Budge, also a former national amateur champion, downed Riggs 3—6, 6—2 and 6—4, while Kovacs won by 7—5, 6—4.

* * *

Toronto—The Canadian open golf tournament, the only national golf tournament still being held in Canada, will take place as usual this year, officials of the Royal Canadian Golf Association said here. Other national championships were canceled earlier in the war.

* * *

Chicago—T. C. Butz, President of the Western Golf Association, said here that in all probability the W. G. A. would go ahead with plans for its western open tournament Feb. 6, 7 and 8 at Phoenix, Ariz., despite cancellation by the United States Golf Association of all four of its title events because of the war.

* * *

Columbus, Ohio—Jesse Owens, former Ohio State University track star, has been appointed national director of physical education in civilian defense for negroes, John B. Kelley, director of the National Physical Fitness Program, announced. He will begin work immediately. The negro runner holds 12 world records.

* * *

New York — Delegates of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, meeting in annual session, decided to carry out a full program in 1942, as far as conditions permit. Holcombe Ward, U. S. L. T. A. President, told the association that the policy of the national body would be clarified at its meeting next Saturday, but he indicated that it probably would coincide with the stand of the eastern group.

* * *

Los Angeles — It was Harry Cooper against the field in the final round of the $10,000 Los Angeles open. The hurry-up veteran went into the finale with a two-stroke lead over his brother pros, who were inclined to believe that he wouldn't have it when the curtain came down tonight. Cooper had rounds of 69-71-70—210 for the par 72 of Hillcrest course. He bolstered his position yesterday after starting out on even terms with the tournament favorite, Benny Hogan, America's top money winning pro and low scorer in 1941.

Braves May Drop Farm

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Club owners and managers of the Interstate Baseball League came here for their annual meeting faced with the possibility that the Bridgeport, (Conn.) franchise will be dropped by the National League Boston Braves.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

Sunday

National League

Montreal 2, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, Detroit 5.

American League

Buffalo 5, Springfield 1.
Indianapolis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Providence 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 4, New Haven 1.

American Association

Kansas City 4, Fort Worth 3.
St. Paul 2, Tulsa 1.
Minneapolis 7, St. Louis 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 8, Johnstown 1.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Jersey Skeeters 4, Baltimore 3.

Saturday

National League

Brooklyn 2, Montreal 0.
Detroit 6, Toronto 4.

American League

Hershey 8, New Haven 3.
Springfield 8, Washington 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Providence 3.

American Association

Kansas City 7, Fort Worth 4.
St. Paul 2, Omaha 2 (overtime tie).

Eastern Amateur League

New York 4, Jersey Skeeters 3.
Atlantic City 5, Baltimore 4.
Boston 3, Johnstown 2 (overtime).

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 10

Yale 8, Williams 1.
Yale fresh. 5, New Haven Y. M. C. A. 0.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	15	5	3	33	75	46
Toronto	15	8	1	31	75	51
New York	15	8	1	31	84	69
Chicago	11	10	3	25	67	67
Detroit	9	15	2	20	73	81
Brooklyn	9	18	1	19	70	94
Montreal	7	17	1	15	54	90

Games This Week

Tuesday: Brooklyn at New York; Detroit at Boston.
Thursday: Toronto at Montreal; Chicago at Brooklyn.
Saturday: New York at Montreal; Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday: Montreal at New York.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Yale	1	0	0	2	10	2
Dartmouth	1	0	0	2	5	3
Harvard	0	1	0	0	3	5
Army	0	1	0	0	2	10
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Jan. 10

Yale 10, Army 2.
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 3.

College Badminton

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 10

Pennsylvania 7, Lehigh 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	20	5	3	43	143	85
New York	19	12	1	39	146	110
Johnstown	16	9	4	36	115	100
Washington	13	14	3	29	119	129
Baltimore	12	16	2	26	124	135
Atlantic City	8	20	0	16	108	161
River Vale	7	19	3	17	79	114

Walker Cup Standing

†Boston	20	5	3	43	143	85
New York	17	11	1	35	130	101
Johnstown	15	9	4	34	109	98
Washington	12	13	3	27	113	120
Baltimore	12	13	2	26	115	117
Atlantic City	8	20	0	16	108	161
River Vale	6	18	3	15	72	107

Games This Week

Tuesday: Baltimore at Johnstown; Atlantic City at Washington.
Wednesday: Atlantic City at River Vale; *Johnstown at Baltimore.
Friday: *Johnstown at Atlantic City; *New York at Washington.
Saturday: *Washington at Atlantic City; Johnstown at River Vale.
Sunday: Washington at Baltimore; *River Vale at Boston; *Atlantic City at New York.

†—Won Walker Cup.
*—Boardwalk Cup games.

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Art North of Boston —'The Bat' and 'The Rose Cavalier'

New England Sculptors Exhibiting at Andover

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy (an exhibition of sculpture by New England artists will be on view through Feb. 15. Three dozen pieces of statuary, selected from the more notable modelers and carvers of this region, have been installed, and a catalogue states the purpose of the display. There is a group of plucky leaders at Andover who provide an intelligent, purposeful, and provocative program of displays.

The most striking feature of any group exhibition of American sculpture today is variety. The classical academicism which once dominated American sculptors has lost control; the literal realism required in portraiture has been renovated. If anything, the sculptors have looked back to the carvers of tombstones, ship figureheads, and weathervanes who expressed a native feeling. But contemporary sculptors are more informed about matters of style. They are more urbane, more sophisticated, and knowledge and travel have made them more appreciative still of the earnest and intuitive character of the provincial sculptor.

* * *

The Andover display shows many influences and diverse tastes. It shows with what enthusiasm our young sculptors have studied great epochs: the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Greeks and Romans, the Romanesque and Gothic, the Mayan and Aztec. Modern sculpture echoes the past, strives for a renewal of vigorous and meaningful expression; longs for some purpose that will relate basically to human life. Lacking application, it struggles with realities in the detached atmosphere of the studio.

The Andover sculptures include personal portraits, idealistic compositions, genre pieces. They are modeled and carved; some are wrought in plastic, others are cast in new composition materials. The number of artists who attack the material directly increases. They are generally the more imaginative and evocative sculptors, for somehow the struggle with hard substances seems to stimulate the imagination. Charles Cutler's "Mother and Child," Heinz Warneke's "Orang-Outang Thinking," Jean Tock's "Mother and Child," and Frederick Allen's "Granite Head" are all executed directly in stone. Pieces in teakwood were carved by Gladys E. Bates and James McLellan.

* * *

Animals are favorite subjects with American sculptors. They treat them abstractly, naturalistically and decoratively. They seem less solemn with bird and beast than they are with the human head and figure. The lighter mood is refreshing. Florence Ross' "His Majesty" is a sinous and active creature compared with the ovoid Persian pet of Richard Recchia. Bashka Paeff's bronze "Scotty" sits poised like an ancient Egyptian jaguar. Katherine Lane's bronze "Cock-Crow" is a jaunty fellow. The simian subject proves more popular than the feline in Andover, and Mr. Warneke's orang-outang is the superlative exhibit.

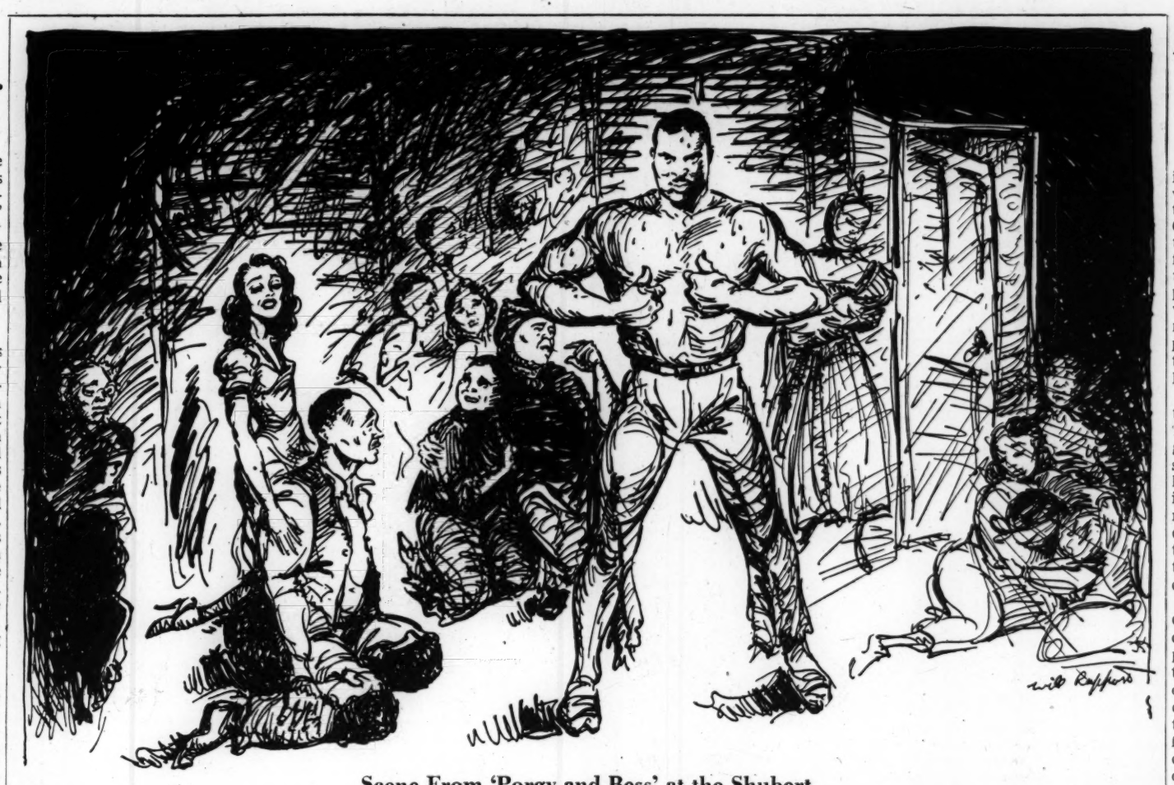
Other exhibits which hold interest are by George Aarons, Margo Allen. Mary O. Bowditch, Joseph Coletti, George Demetrios, Franz Denghausen, Esther Jackson, Nicholas Jeon, Waldemar Raemisch, Lydia Rotch, Margaret Sargent, Dudley Talcott, and Ann Wolfe. Charles Breitborde's "Man's Inhumanity to Man" strikes the highest pitch of emotion in a display which runs the full gamut, from utter repose to utmost disruption.

* * *

At Gardner Museum

The January picture-of-the-month at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum is "The Tragedy of Lucretia," by the Florentine master, Sandro Botticelli.

Painted about 1500, the tragic story of Lucretia was represented by Botticelli against an imposing background of columns, arches, and statuary. Botticelli has flung all the dramatic characters into violent action. He and fellow Florentines set for themselves formidable problems of perspective, composition, movement. Botticelli was famed especially for his mastery of line, and his capacity to endow line with an illusion of pronounced action with no loss of grace or dignity. This panel was painted for the house of Guidantonio Vespucci, relative of our namesake, Amerigo Vespucci.



Scene From 'Porgy and Bess' at the Shubert

The figure in the center is Warren Coleman as Crown. Immediately to the left of him are Ruby Elzy as Serena and Georgette Harvey as Maria. Still further to the left are Anne Brown as Bess and Todd Duncan as Porgy. The engagement in Boston begins a third and final week tonight. The company goes directly from Boston to the Majestic Theater in New York where the premiere is scheduled for Jan. 22.

Philadelphia Opera Season As Viewed in Retrospect

By L. A. Sloper

A considerable public likes opera in English, at moderate prices and well presented. That seems to be the lesson of the Philadelphia Opera Company's visit at the Boston Opera House last week. The five performances from Wednesday through Saturday were all well patronized and the audiences were warm in their applause. This is the most promising adventure in the popularization of opera that Bostonians have experienced in at least a generation.

The reasons for the success of the Philadelphians are apparent. The young artists are a repertory group whose aim is a good ensemble and a good show, and they have the materials to realize their intention. There is a sufficient number of outstanding voices to carry the leading roles, and when these voices are not so employed, they are used to reinforce the chorus.

The performers have been well coached as actors, and the stage direction is imaginative and appropriate. The translations avoid for the most part libretto English. The orchestra is well schooled, and the conductor, Sylvan Levin, is able to obtain from it, if not the most finished performance, at least precision, vivacity, and a good quality of tone; and to secure co-ordination between singers and players. The scenery is simple but adequate and the lighting is effective.

Saturday afternoon's bill was Johann Strauss' "The Bat," and the performance was the most delightful of the three that I heard. It is surprising that this piece, which has been called the model for Viennese operetta, is not more often produced. Light, playful, gay, tuneful, it has all the qualities that should characterize the form. The plot is pleasantly absurd, and the score points it wittily, with amusing satire on the set numbers of "grand" opera.

The performance Saturday disclosed some of the company's best voices and comedic talents. Conspicuous among them were the Gabriel of Richard Deneau, the Rosalinde of Dorothy Sarnoff, the Adele of Frances Greer, the Alfred of John Toms, and the two roles of Prince Orlofsky and the jailer, both taken by David Brooks. The English text of Vernon Hammond struck exactly the right note of American colloquialism. The futuristic scenery was also in key, and the action was beautifully timed. The audience was enthusiastic.

* * *

'The Rose Cavalier'

The Philadelphia Opera Company brought its brief engagement at the Boston Opera House to a conclusion Saturday evening with an admirable performance of "The Rose Cavalier," better known under Richard Strauss' original title, "Der Rosenkavalier." Both in the singing and the acting, the company measured up surprisingly well to the demands of an ambitious undertaking and received an ovation from a large audience.

Though the text had been translated the advantages of singing in English before an English-speaking audience were not so apparent in this instance as in say "The Marriage of Figaro." Probably more because of the nature of the music than because of the enunciation of the singers there were long passages when it was difficult to distinguish words. But in the lighter moments when the speech was uppermost it was apparent that Sylvan Levin, who has served as translator for some of the operas in addition to his duties as conductor, has turned phrases into the American vernacular and occasionally the profane.

In the acting too Strauss' elaborate music tended at times to produce static scenes. But when there were opportunities for action, and they were many, the company made the most of them. James Pease in particular was conspicuous in this regard as the Baron. His resonant voice and his excellent farcical acting made his performance both musically and dramatically one of the triumphs of the evening.

In the role of Octavian, the Philadelphians follow once more their policy of having a man in a part customarily sung by a woman. Here the change seemed advantageous, for David Brooks made much of his awkwardness in feminine disguise and yet was a manly young cavalier in the habiliments of the dashing Count Rofrano. As singer he was less noteworthy yet managed sufficiently well.

Brenda Lewis was charming as the Princess and sang the taxing role with skill. Frances Greer was an attractive Sophie though it seemed something of an effort for her vocally to meet the demands of the part at the end of an arduous series of performances. Robert Gay's Faninal was capably done, and the various characters who helped to confound the Baron at the inn were a lively lot.

Mr. Levin at the conductor's stand made his orchestra sound even larger than it was and yet kept it for the most part well proportioned to the voices on the stage.

E. F. M.

Boston String Orchestra

The Boston String Orchestra made a promising beginning last night in a concert which dedicated the New England Mutual Hall on Clarendon Street. Jules Wolffers is founder and conductor of this new group, which numbers 25 players, and which is said to be the first orchestra of its particular type to be organized in Boston. It is good to see such a venture undertaken in these times, when we need our cultural activities more than ever.

The program last evening listed William Boyce's Overture, "The Power of Music"; Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D minor; Henry Cowell's Suite for piano and string orchestra; Holst's "St. Paul's" Suite, and Bloch's Concerto Grosso with piano obbligato. Mr. Cowell was soloist in his suite, which is dedicated to this orchestra and which had its first performance last night.

Mr. Wolffers gave evidence of a flair for conducting, and secured performances which were creditable for a group playing together for the first time in public. A better volume and quality of tone will doubtless come with more experience. As it was, there was commendable unanimity, if not a great deal of eloquence.

Mr. Cowell's peculiar style of pianism is familiar to us in Boston. He uses not only the fingers, but the fist, the elbow, and the forearm on the keyboard, and he leans over to pluck and sweep the piano strings with a metal plectrum, in order to obtain special tone qualities. These maneuvers constituted the principal import of the suite. The score, which seemed to be based largely on folk tunes, held slight musical interest. Instead of being developed in the usual sense, the themes were mostly stated by the orchestra and echoed by the piano. The pianist's manner of playing must have fascinated those who were observing it for the first time, but it was not used to any notable musical purpose.

The new hall is attractively designed and decorated. It is of medium size, and the seats are comfortable. The acoustics seemed to be good, but probably would be even better if drapes were not used for flats, since these tend to deaden tone. Enjoyment of the overture last night was not enhanced by the presence of a photographer who was permitted to take flashlight pictures from the middle of the center aisle during the performance.

L. A. S.

Yves Chardon

Yves Chardon, cellist, will give a recital Wednesday evening at the Charles Street Meeting House. He will be assisted by Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. The program includes Brahms' Cello Sonata in F and Piano Intermezzo in E flat minor; Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, Bach's C minor Suite for cello alone, some Debussy piano pieces, and Mozart's Sonata for two celli.

News of the Stage

Herbert B. Ehrmann's play, "Under This Roof," which was tried out a couple of summers ago at the Red Barn Theater in Westboro, is now expected to reach Boston on Monday, Feb. 9, after a preliminary engagement in Wilmington, Del., starting on Feb. 6.

* * *

Seat sale begins today at the Colonial for the week's engagement of "Hedda Gabler," with Katina Paxinou in the leading role. Several hundred mail orders a day were received during the latter part of last week, according to Saul Kaplan, manager of the theater.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman has canceled the Boston engagement of "Solitaire," which had been scheduled for the Shubert starting Friday, Jan. 23. Instead the play will open at the Plymouth in New York on Tuesday, Jan. 27, after a series of preview performances. The closing Saturday of "Johnny on a Spot" left the New York theater available for Mr. Wiman's use.

* * *

"The Student Prince," which opened a tour in Boston on Sept. 29, will return here for a fortnight's engagement at the Shubert starting Feb. 2. Lloyd Harris and James Donnelly have joined the company since the previous engagement. Players returning include Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela, Joanne Tree, Jay Presson, Alex Alexander, and William Castle.

* * *

"The Lady Comes Across," which had a preliminary engagement in Boston, ended its Broadway run Saturday night after three performances.

Molière in Joy Street

"The Imaginary Invalid," Molière's comedy, will be presented with the original music for flute and harpsichord at the New England Repertory Playhouse in Joy Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 14. Noel Coward's "The Vortex" will be given on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 15 and 16, and Charles Mergendahl's "Me and Harry" on Saturday, Jan. 17.

In Gabin Film

A recent addition to the cast of Jean Gabin's first American film, "Moontide," is Robin Raymond.

News of the Screen

Otto L. Preminger is negotiating for an independent film production of "In Time to Come," the play about Woodrow Wilson, which he is presenting in New York. Mr. Preminger has had experience in the film studios, for he spent two years with Twentieth Century-Fox as a director.

* * *

George Sanders has been added to the cast of M-G-M's "Love Me Not," in which Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor are co-starred. George Cukor is directing.

* * *

Maurine Watkins has been signed by RKO-Radio to write the screen play of George Kelly's "Behold the Bridegroom."

* * *

George Barbier will play the role of A. L. Erlanger in Warners' film about George M. Cohan, "Yankee Doodle Boy." James Cagney will be seen as Cohan. In the supporting cast are Joan Leslie and Richard Whorf.

* * *

Fay Bainter has been engaged by Paramount for the title role of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Pauline Lord played the same part on the screen a decade ago. Others in the cast for the new film will be Carolyn Lee, Hugh Herbert, and Barbara Allen.

Burgin to Conduct Symphony This Week

Richard Burgin, instead of Bruno Walter, will conduct this week's Boston Symphony concerts in Cambridge and Boston. Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist, will be soloist. The changed program will include the First Piano Concerto, in D minor, of Brahms, and Schönberg's transcription for piano and orchestra of his Piano Quartet. It is understood that another edict of the musicians' union is responsible for Mr. Walter's inability to keep his engagement here.

Shumlin for Hollywood

Herman Shumlin has signed a long-term contract as director with Warners and will leave for the West Coast in a month or so to make plans for the film version of "Watch on the Rhine," the play which he produced on Broadway.

Allison Spence

'His Majesty' by Florence Foss

Bronze on exhibition at the Addison Gallery at Andover, Mass.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 206 Commonwealth Avenue —Exhibition of paintings by Alice Tilden. Through Jan. 16.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition by North Shore artists. Through Jan. 24.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Russell Cheney, Clay Bartlett and Gerald Paine.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street —Exhibition of work by members of the Guild. Through Jan. 17.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Serigraphs (silk screen prints), by Leonard Pytlak. Through January.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Donald Reichert.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portraits by Buffie Johnson. Through Jan. 16.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Lynn Art Club. Through Jan. 24.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Maren Thorsen. Through Jan. 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rajut art of the 16th-18th centuries. French drawings of the 18th and 20th centuries; X-ray Shadowgraphs. English water colors; recent acquisitions of water colors, etchings and drawings.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Comprehensive exhibition of work by George Grosz. Through Jan. 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4: music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Young American Printmakers, exhibition selected from the Vanguard Group circulated under the auspices of The American National Committee of Engraving. (School of the Museum of Fine Arts—10 a. m. to 4 p. m., daily, except Sundays.) Through Jan. 27. Etchings by Van Dyck, tercentenary exhibition. Musical instruments in early prints (Print Department). Through January. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John Esther Gallery—Exhibition of New England sculpture.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Oil paintings by contemporary artists. Through Jan. 28.

Wellesley: Farnsworth Museum, Wellesley College—Exhibition of collection of paintings by young Americans, and the work of Elen F. Comins.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery—Finnish glass and pottery; etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through January.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza Hotel—
Concert by the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"March of Time," 1, 4:20, 7:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:35, 10:05. Stage: 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Battle of the Mediterranean." "Another Quiz Kids Reel." "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Edgar Allan Poe's 'Tell Tale Heart,'" "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
The Devil Pays Off." Margaret Tallichet. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. "Wings Over Honolulu." 9:30, 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Tremont—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Uptown—
"Swamp Water," Walter Huston. Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. **Brookline Village:** "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. **Cleveland:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine." "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "It Started With Eve," Charles Laughton and Deanna Durbin. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8. **University:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2, Evenings 7:30-11. **Grand:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie and Walter Brennan. 2:32, 8:32. "Winstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 3:03, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 2:59, 7, 9:46. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:50, 8:37. **Park:** "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 3:36, 9:51 "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. 1:53, 8:08. **Hyde Park:** "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunn and Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granda: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:34, 8:43. **Maplewood:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:30. **Orpheum:** "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Charles Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous 7-11. **Mystic:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:20, 8:20. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50. **Strand:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 8:20. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:55, 7, 10. **Watertown Square:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Dangerous Lady," N. Hamilton and J. Storey. 1:45, 7:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. Continuous 12-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Trillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin. 3:55, 8:20. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Texas," William Holden. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, 2:30, 8:30. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 6:30, 9:25. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and W. Huston. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," James Gleason. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8. **Boulevard:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Submarine D-1." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Bullets for O'Hara." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2:07, 7:54. "Our Wife," with Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Dangerous Lady," N. Hamilton and J. Storey. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding," Lew Ayres. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Kukan" (benefit for China Relief). 3:30 and 8.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:26, 9:01. "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell and Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 6:45, 9:56.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Jan. 13

Concert by the Longy School Chamber Orchestra. Erwin Bodky, conductor. Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Concert by Jan Smeterlin. Third concert in the Wellesley College series. Wellesley College, Wellesley, at 8:30.

Wednesday, Jan. 14

Fourth concert in the Boston Morning Musicale series. Jan Kiepura, tenor. Hotel Statler Ball Room, at 11 a. m.

Concert by Yves Chardon, cellist, assisted by Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. Charles Street Meeting-House Society, Inc., Charles and Mt. Vernon Streets, at 8:30.

Youth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Thursday, Jan. 15

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bruno Walter, guest conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, Jan. 16

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bruno Walter, guest conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Jan. 17

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bruno Walter, guest conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Jan. 18

Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist, assisted by Leopold Mittman, Symphony Hall at 3.

Concert by Robert Kitain, violinist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 2.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd Week! — SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents GARY COOPER BARBARA STANWYCK in Ball of Fire — CO-FEATURE — "Obliging Young Lady" with JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN

STATE — Loew's — ORPHEUM — 30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax — Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND — "BABES ON BROADWAY" — Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY — NOW — ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND — 'They Died With Their Boots On' — Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Claudette COLBERT • John PAYNE — "REMEMBER THE DAY" — Plus "The Perfect Snob"

EXETER — NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067 — Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 33c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc. — Joan FONTAINE • Cary GRANT — "SUSPICION" — Plus "A Date With the Falcon"

BOSTON (STAGE)

Colonial—Beg. Jan. 19—Seats Now — LUTHER GREENE presents — Katina Paxinou — IN HENRIK IBSEN'S — HEDDA GABLER — ALL-STAR AMERICAN CAST — Evgs.: 55c to $2.75. Mat. Wed.: 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. WED. — GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL — PORGY and BESS — with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN — Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens — Evgs. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib. — ANGEL STREET — with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20 — Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell — George Abbott's New Musical Hit — BEST FOOT FORWARD — with ROSEMARY LANE — Book by John Cecil Holm — Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane — BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News — JOHN C. WILSON presents — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — By NOEL COWARD — MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230 — EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune — 50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax, No Higher — 2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza — IT HAPPENS ON ICE — CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. except Mon. Mats., Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40 — 501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — The New Comedy Smash — LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy." —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in SPRING AGAIN — PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

LAST WEEK! — "A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — "A highly prized playgoing experience." — The Christian Science Monitor — ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN — ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway — Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents — A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN — WATCH ON THE RHINE — Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians — MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave. — Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CLAUDETTE COLBERT — "REMEMBER THE DAY" — with JOHN PAYNE • Directed by HENRY KING — A 20th Century-Fox Picture — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 293,030
1942 volume to date 4,732,630
1941 volume to date 4,919,610

Stock Prices Irregularly Higher Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Buyers shopped for steels, rails and assorted specialties in today's stock market, leaving many leaders to shift for themselves at narrowly irregular levels.

Selective recovery tendencies crept into the list after a ragged start and, at the best, gains for favorites ranged from fractions to a point or so, with a few up 2 to 3. Quotations were under their peaks in most cases at the close and minus marks were plentiful.

It was one of the slowest full sessions since the latter part of last October, transfers approximating 500,000 shares.

Stimulation from the spot news was sparse, brokers said, and credit for the selective comeback was largely attributed to the belief that last week's retreat had put the averages in a "healthier" position technically.

Timidity of bidders in the majority of instances, however, was considered none too cheerful. This was blamed to some degree on confusing bulletins from Far Eastern battle fronts, although further optimistic reports of the Nazi backslide in Russia provided encouragement for speculative and investment circles. Tax doubts continued to keep a lot of customers in the do-nothing class.

Steels were propped by an estimated upswing of 1.4 points in this week's mill operations, a wider bulge than most had expected.

Prominent stocks in the forward column were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern Omnibus Corp., N. Y. C. Omnibus, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck and Coca-Cola.

Motors, utilities, rubbers, oils and aircrafts held to a slim groove. Behind the greater part of the day were Patino Mines, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and United Aircraft.

Selected Bonds Higher

Bond traders focused attention on a handful of issues affected by the day's news and let the balance of the list wander over a narrowly irregular range today.

Liveliest issue was Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60, which advanced more than a point toward the end of the session as talk was heard again of plans to raise local transit rates.

Other issues given good support included St. Paul 3½s and Hudson & Manhattan refunding 4½s.

Corporate loans generally held to a fractional range with prices somewhat mixed.

Slightly higher were Chicago & North Western 3¾s, International Paper 5s, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Western Union 5s of '60. Quoted a shade lower were Great Northern "G" 4s, International Telephone 5s and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Governments were steady and foreign loans showed fractional improvement in South American and Scandinavian categories.

U. S. Seen Needing 17,500,000 Workers For War Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis Levine, Federal employment service analyst, estimated that 17,500,000 workers, or more than 10,000,000 above the number now employed in war industries, would be required by the end of 1942 to produce the war materials under the President's $56,000,000,000 program.

Addressing a conference of government labor supply officials, Mr. Levine said that of the number needed 4,000,000 would be new workers and 6,000,000 drawn from nonessential industries.

Collis 'Stocking, assistant director of the Bureau of Employment Security, said that "before the war is over anyone who can do a job is going to have his chance," indicating a virtual erasure of unemployment among able-bodied workers.

The Work Projects Administration estimated unemployment in December at only 3,800,000, or 200,000 under Mr. Levine's estimate of the number of new workers needed by the end of this year. The WPA said that of the nation's 53,300,000 total labor force, 49,500,000 now were employed.

Postal Life Regains Solvency Through $1,500,000 Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, announces that the Postal Life Insurance Co., of New York, which has been having some difficulty with its real estate investments during recent years, has just received a guarantee of $1,500,000 from State funds and thereby regained solvency.

The aid was made available by the Life Insurance Guaranty Corporation, created by the State Legislature last April for such emergencies. This is the first case in which an insurance company has required the help of the State agency.

At the end of 1940, the company listed assets of $13,466,000, of which $3,913,000 was invested in real estate. Total insurance in force to policy holders in all parts of this country and Canada tapped $45,000,000. No dividends had been paid on the 10,000 shares of outstanding stocks since 1936, according to published statements.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 8
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47	47	47	Jan 8
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 9
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	19	36½	36	36	— ⅝
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	14	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan10
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jan 7
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	9	21	20½	21	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	5	5	Jan10
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	142½	141	141	—4
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	Jan 9
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	10	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan10
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	51	51	51	—1
227⅛	143⅞	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	43¼	43	43	Jan10
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	1½	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	3	32¼	30¾	32¼	+1½
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 9
185	157½	Am Can (4)	4	61⅜	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅛
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	12	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ½
23⅛	16½	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72½	72	72½	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20	19¾	19¾	
121	90½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
93¼	43¼	Am Ch'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	10	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 6
6½	3¾	Am European	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
243⅜	117⅜	AFP $6 pf (11⅛g)	4	233⅜	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
289⅜	143¾	AFP $7 pf (13⅛g)	16	27⅜	26½	27	+1
37⅝	1⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	9	2⅜	2½	2½	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	31½	31½	31½	
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+1¼
13¼	6½	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 8
50	38	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
17⅛	7¼	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
95¼	77¼	Am Locomotive	2	97⅝	93¾	97⅝	— ⅛
133¼	81½	Am Loco pf (7k)	4	88	87	88	+1
6⅛	2¼	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
23	15½	Am M & Metal	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Metal (1½g)	5	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	Am Power & Lt	7	¾	¾	¾	
39	17½	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	4	25	24¾	25	— ½
7¼	3¾	AP&L $5 pf .94k	3	21	21	21	
15⅞	9	Am Rad & S (.60)	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
4⅝	2⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	19	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Sat R (⅛g)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
45⅜	33⅜	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 6
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145¾	144	145¾	Jan 7
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 9
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	10	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.5)	1	8	8	8	
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	16	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	128	126½	127⅛	+1⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	2	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	2	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	142	142	Jan 8
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	11	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	116	115½	115½	— ½
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	6	75	74	75	+1
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	32	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc pr pf 5g	1	49	49	49	+2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	38	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	Jan 9
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan10
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 7
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	34	34	34	
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	5	62	61½	62	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
103⅜	53⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Jan10
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	74	74	74	−3½
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	60	30¾	29⅞	30¾	+1
70¼	53⅜	Atch T& Spf (5	15	65	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	33½	33	33	Jan 9
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	45	45	45	Jan 9
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	4	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	−1
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 8
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	4	14¼	14	14	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	4	3⅞	4	
87⅞	33¼	Balt & Ohio pf	14	6½	6¼	6⅜	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan10
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 8
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	30	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	17⅜	17	17	Jan 9
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	19	18⅞	19	
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	Jan 9
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	— ¾
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
41½	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	7	37⅞	37	37½	+ ½
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	28	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120	121	Jan 7
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	9	20½	20	20½	Jan 9
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 8
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	17	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 9
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 8
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 9
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13	13	13	
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	10	3	3	3	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	22	21⅜	22	+ ¾
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7⅛	7	7	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Jan 8
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 9
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 8
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 9
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	10	11	10⅞	11	+1

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	5⅞	6	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	Jan 9
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	8	11½	11¼	11¼	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	43	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 7
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	10	2	2	2	Jan 8
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .250g	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ¼
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	40½	40	40⅜	— ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	7	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
		Celanese 5pf (5)	1	93	91	91	
10⅛	5⅜	Celanese 7pf (7)	1	94¼	94	94¼	
22¾	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Aguir(1½a)	15	21	20⅜	21	+1
4	2¼	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
17	4¼	Cent Ill NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	
4	2	Cent Violetta(1g)	12	16¾	16½	16½	
34⅞	25	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
5⅜	1½	Cerro de Pas(1e)	14	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jan10
22½	14¾	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
18	5¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 7
44⅛	31½	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
102½	93	Ches & Ohio (3a)	29	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
		Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3½	3½	3½	
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 10
3	1¼	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 6
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	7	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan10
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 9
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	29	47¾	47	47¼	+ ¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	42½	41½	42½	+ ⅞
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	36	36	36	Jan10
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	76	72¾	75	+3
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 9
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13½	13¼	13⅜	Jan10
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	17½	17	17½	+ ⅞
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13	13	13	— ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	21	1⅜	1½	1½	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51	51	51	
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	+3½
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	8	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	Jan 9
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	8	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	12	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	42¾	42	42	— ⅞
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	12	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan10
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	16	15⅞	16	Jan 9
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire .4g)	9	19¾	19¼	19½	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	27	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ¼
11¼	¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	26	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
16½	11	Container (1½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	141⅜	111⅞	111⅞	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 7
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	14	24⅛	23⅞	24	
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41	40½	40½	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	14	21¼	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	1	19	19	19	
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	−1
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	55⅛	55	55⅛	Jan10
47⅜	27⅝	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅜	Cotv Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Jan 9
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
9	4¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

NBC Head Says MBS Suit Is Planned Attack

NEW YORK, (AP)—Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, declared that the $10,275,000 suit filed against NBC by the Mutual Broadcasting System, was "the culmination of a series of attacks" which he said MBS had instigated "since NBC refused to sell to it important parts of the Blue Network."

The MBS suit, filed in federal court in Chicago by MBS and six affiliated stations, named NBC and the Radio Corporation of America as defendants. It charged that they had violated the Sherman anti-trust law by hindering Mutual in the sale of national network time and by "restricting Mutual in its ability to freely and fairly compete in the transmission in interstate commerce of nation-wide network programs."

Trammell Statement

Commenting on the suit, Mr Trammell said in a statement released by NBC:

"This suit is the culmination of a series of attacks that have been instigated against NBC and the Blue Network by Mutual since NBC refused to sell to it important parts of the blue network.

"It should now be revealed that about two years ago the dominant interests in Mutual, R. H. Macy & Company and the Chicago Tribune, sought to purchase parts of the Blue Network from us, which would have destroyed the Blue as a coast to coast network. By such elimination of the Blue these interests sought to diminish rather than to increase network competition. There would have been three nation-wide networks instead of four as at present.

"We refused to dismember the Blue Network. Mutual began campaigns in Washington and elsewhere, urging the adoption by the FCC of new network regulations which would enable Mutual to achieve the end it sought. Meanwhile, Mutual also induced breaches of contract between our Blue Network and affiliated stations, a fact which we will prove in these court proceedings.

Discusses Setup

"While Mutual claims to be the 'little fellow,' of the network family, and shouts 'bigness' at others," the statement continued, "it does not call attention to the real control and the vast accumulation of wealth and power represented by the small clique of seven Mutual stockholders headed by Chicago Tribune and R. H. Macy & Company, whose influence and domination extend beyond broadcasting to the department store and publishing businesses.

"These powerful and wealthy stockholders of Mutual represent an aggregation of assets, business and profits greatly exceeding those of NBC and RCA.

"This new suit by Mutual provides an opportunity to expose the motives behind the campaign to break down the networks of the National Broadcasting Company."

Army Makes Huge Purchases of Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army, getting ready for increased defense construction activities, purchased 700,000,000 boar dfeet of lumber last week—almost half as much as it bought in all of 1941.

In announcing the transaction, the War Department said it was believed to be the largest purchase of its kind on record for any single buying agency, public or private. Aggregate 1941 purchases were 2,000,000,000 board feet.

The 700,000,000 feet would make up a freight train 280 miles long, comprising 28,000 carloads, or be sufficient to build a fence si feet high and 1,500 miles long, the department noted.

The Army also bought some nails--240,000 kegs.

Wholesale Sugar Price Is Advanced

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Leading sugar refiners today announced an increase of 1-5th cent a pound to 5.45 cents in the price of wholesale refined sugar.

The advance had Government approval.

The previous ceiling price of 5.25 cents a paund was raised late last week to compensate for an increase in the cost of raw sugar.

British, Chinese Bonds Up in London

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A rise in British and Chinese bonds countered the main downward trend in the securities market today.

Closing prices in most groups were around the lows of the day.

Oils were weak, especially shell transport. Domestic rails declined but Latin American carriers held steady.

Leading industrials yielded a few pence, with the exception of textiles. Cape Town offerings helped depress kaffirs.

Prospects of increased production bolstered Nigerian tin stocks.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas NY 11.25. Tin steady; spot and forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot New York 5.85; St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 8.25. Pig iron, No. 2 eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 15.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 16.50 nominal. Quicksilver, 200.00-210.00 nominal. Platinum, pure 36.00. Chinese wolframite 24.00-26.00 nominal. Domestic scheelite 23.00-26.00 nominal.

Note: The foregoing daily metal market will be discontinued after today, because virtually all have been at ceiling prices for some time, and rarely change.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 45-43	104.11	104.11	104.11
20	3¼s 52-49	110.22	110.22	110.22
1	3s 55-51	110.19	110.19	110.19
5	2s 55-5 Dec	100.10	100.10	100.10
2	2¾s 59-56	109.7	109.7	109.7
9	2½s 72-67	100.10	100.6	100.6

New York City Bonds

87	3s 80	104⅞	104	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89½	90
4	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	62	62	62
20	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58	57⅛	58
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	66½	66½
1	Am Int 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
48	Am T&T 3s 56	108¼	108	108⅛
3	Am WW&E 6s 75	108	108	108
13	Arm Del 4s 57	109¾	104⅝	104⅝
5	Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108	108
10	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	88¼	88¼	88¼
7	A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¾	80¾	80¾
63	A C Line cit 4s 52	73	72¼	72½
31	A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65¼	65¾
1	A C Line 5s 45	97¾	97½	97½
9	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	38⅛	40	40
12	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	31¼	31½
37	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	63¾	63½	63½
38	B&O 95 st A	36½	36	36⅜
44	B&O 95 st C	41¾	40⅞	40⅞
18	B&O 2000 st D	36½	36¼	36¼
25	B&O 96 st F	36⅜	36¼	36¼
124	B&O cv 60 st	36⅜	36	36¼
34	B&O 4 48	61½	61	61
6	B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	55⅛	53	53
5	B&O SW 50 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52½	52½	52½
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52¼	52¼	52¼
2	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97	97	97
1	Beech Crk 3½s 51	73	72⅞	73
2	Bell TPa 4B B	108	108	108
10	Benef Ind Loan 2¾s	97	97	97
2	Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
28	Boston & Me 4½s 70	38	37¾	37½
2	Boston & Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
15	Buf R&P 57 st	37⅞	38¾	38¾
1	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	71	71	71
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109	109	109
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1	Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	103⅞	104¼
1	Can Pac 5s 54	88	88	88
2	Can Pac 4½s 60	83	83	83
2	Can Pac 4s perp	68⅜6	83⅜	68⅜
2	Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	94¾	95
12	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12¼	12	12¼
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅝	107½	107½
20	Cen Pac 5s 60	54	53⅝	53¾
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	14½	14½	14½
12	C&O 3⅛s 96 D	102½	102⅛	102⅛
11	Chi & Rlto 3s 49	15	14⅞	15
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
7	CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	70⅝	70⅝
12	CB&Q cn 4s 58	81½	81	81½
1	CB&Q 3¼s Ill 49	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
42	Chi& E Ill inc 97	27¼	27	27⅛
6	ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65	65½
129	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11	10¾	10⅞
6	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
11	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44	43¾	43¾
28	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44	43¼	43¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89E	49¾	49¾	49¾
8	CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¾	42⅛	42⅝
1	CM&SP 4½s 89 B	40½	40½	40½
23	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
20	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Chi&NW 4¾s 87	25	25	25
17	Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	1¾	1½	1⅝
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	15½	15½	15½
11	Chi&NW 4s 87	25⅜	25	25⅜
8	Chi&NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
43	CRI&P 4½s 52A	12½	12¾	12¾
17	CHI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
31	CRI&P 4s 88	20¾	20¼	20¼
22	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
5	CSL&NO 5s 51	76	76	76
2	CTH&SPne 5s 60	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108½	108½
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97	97½
4	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
1	Childs Co 5s 43	39½	39½	39½
1	Choc Okl&G 5s 52	19	19	19
7	Cin Un Ter 3½s 71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
18	CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅜	41¼	51½
10	Clev Un Term 5s 73	70¼	70	70
9	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	64¼	64	64¼
5	Col&So 4½s 80	17	17	17
1	Columbia G 5s 52 May	101½	101½	101½
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
10	Coml Mack inc 60ww	27	25⅜	27
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Con Rys 4s 54	23½	23½	23½
5	Con Rys 5s 66	23½	23½	23½
5	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26¾	26½	26½
3	Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30	30	30
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	93½	93½	93½
6	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
42	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56⅝	56⅝
17	D&RG 4s 36	13	12¾	12¾
1	D&R G West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
9	D&R G West 5s 78	12¾	12½	12⅝
2	Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Det Ed 3s 70	105	105	105
1	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	El Paso&SW 5s 65	60	60	60
37	Erie 4½s 2015	52⅜	52	52⅜
8	Erie 4s 95	87⅛	86¾	87
3	Firestone T&R 3s 61	93½	93¼	93¼
2	Francis Sug 6s 56	75	75	75
23	Goodrich 4¼s 56	95¼	95	95¼
10	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105	104½	104½
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88	88	88
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
11	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
2	Gt Nor 3s 46 G	99	99	99
5	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	77½	77½
1	HoustnOilTex 4¼s54	104	104	104
2	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	39	39
25	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	42½	41⅞	42⅜
81	Hud & Man inc 5s 57	11	10½	10¾
5	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 1	101½	101½	101½
5	Ill Cen 3½s 52	39½	39½	39½
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46¼	46¼
17	Ill Cen 4s 53	42½	42	42½
38	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	43	43
56	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44¼	44⅜
1	Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
1	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	40	40	40
11	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46¼	46	46¼
52	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¼	41¾	41¾
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24½	24½	24½
1	Int Paper 5s 55	105	105	105
1	Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
22	Int T&T 4½s 52	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
25	Int T&T 5s 55	46¾	46¼	46¼
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
1	Jo's&Laau'hSt3¼s6-	95	95	95
4	KC South 5s 50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	KC South 3s 50	63	63	63
36	Kresge Found 3s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Lac Gas 6s 42A	74	73	74
1	Lac Gas 5½s 53	75½	75½	75½
2	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	76	76	76
1	LS & MS 3½s 97	80	80	80
3	Leh & N Y 4s 45	73½	73½	73½
2	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¾	50¾	50¾
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
13	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅞	32½	32¾
18	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅞	30½	30⅝
12	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96	96½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
5	Lorillard Co 7s 44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	98	97	97
6	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85¼	84¾	85
4	L & N 3s 80 St L	82	82	82
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10	Maine Cen 5s 78 A	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	51	51
12	Manati Sug 4s 57	49¼	49	49
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	62½	62½	62½
5	Mil & Nor 1st 4½s 39	65	65	65
6	MilSparx&NW 4s 47	20⅛	20	20
1	MS&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
77	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	29⅞	30
30	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¼	10¼	10¼
45	M-K-T 4½s 78	25¾	25	25½
30	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36½	36	36½
12	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24½	24¼	24½
5	Mo Pac 5½s 49	1	1	1
10	Mo Pac 5s 65	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
51	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¼	26¼	26¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¼	26	26
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Mon WP Pub Sv 6 65	111⅝	111	111⅝
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	104	104¼
3	Mor & Essex 5s 55	40¼	40	40¼
7	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
4	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
1	Nash Cha & StL 4s 78	67½	67½	67½
5	Nat Danry 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	N O Gt Nor 5s 53	76½	76½	76½
10	N Orl Terb 4s 53	74½	74½	74½
1	N Y Sc&Mex 5s 56C	41	41	41
32	NY & Putnam 4s 93	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
88	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57½	57⅝
79	NYC 4½s 2003 A	51⅞	51½	51⅞
26	NYC cn 4s 98	57½	57	57
5	NYC 3¾s 46	95½	95½	95½
27	NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	60	60
1	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58¾	58¾	58¾
2	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54	54	54
1	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	94	94	94
3	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76¼	76½
31	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64⅞	64⅜	64¾
3	NY Dock Co 4s 51	51½	51⅜	51½
18	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
6	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	47	46½	47
19	NYNH&H 5½s 67	26¾	26½	26¾
6	NYNH&H 4s 55	25	25	25
8	NYNH&H 4s 56	25⅛	25	25
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
1	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4¾	4¾
22	NY Q & W gen 4s 55	1⅜	1½	1⅜
3	NY Steam 3½s 63	106	105¾	105¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
1	Niagara Falls P3½s66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4	Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127½	127½
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
46	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	65¾	66¼
18	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅜	54¾	55¼
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51¾	51¾
21	Nor Pac 4s 97	76	75½	75½
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42	42
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
3	Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
12	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108½	108½
10	OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108	108	108
2	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112½	112½	112½
2	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	Pac Gas&El 3½ 66	107	107	107
1	Pac Gas&E 3¾s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Pen P&Lt 3½s 68	107½	107½	107½
5	Penn RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102½	102½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2	Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99	99	99
3	Pen RR 3¾s 70	92½	92⅜	92½
1	Pen RR 3¼s 52	85¾	85¾	85¾
4	Peoria&East 4s 60	43½	43½	43½
1	Peoria&E inc 4s 90	5½	5½	5½
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	72	72	72
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	64	64	64
1	Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
15	Phil Bal&W 4½s 81D	108	108	108
12	Phila Co 4½s 61	104	103¾	103⅞
5	Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5⅝	5½	5½
30	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¼	24¾	25¼
30	Phillips Pet 1¾ 51	101	100¾	100¾
2	PCC&StL 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½
1	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
25	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Pitts&WVa4½s58A	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Pitt&WVa4½s60C	63½	63½	63½
10	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	79½	79	79
1	Purity Bak 5s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Readg 4½s 97A	80¾	80¼	80¼
8	Rep Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
4	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	14½	14½	14½
1	Rl Ark & La 4½s 34	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	63¼	63¼	63¼
8	Rutland Can 4s 49	6	6	6
2	Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	StL Peo & NW 5s 48	33	33	33
11	StL Pub Svc 5s 59	83¼	83¼	83¼
4	StL S F 5s 50B	14	14	14
48	StL S F 4½s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
11	StL S F 4s 50A	12¾	12¾	12¾
9	StL SW 5s 52	37¾	37½	37¾
5	StL SW rfg 5s 90	18½	18½	18½
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	Seab AL cn 6s 45	7⅜	7¼	7¼
4	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Sea AL 4s 50 st	12⅜	12¼	12¼
4	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	So Col Pow 6s 47	105	105	105
35	Sou Pac 4½s 68	53	52½	52¾
74	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	52	52¼
10	So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52	52½
111	So Pac rfg 4s 55	63¾	63¼	63¾
34	So Pac clt 4s 49	59	58¼	58¾
67	So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅝	84½	84½
53	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅛	52⅞	53
10	South Ry 6½s 56	89	89	89
21	South Ry gen 6s 56	84½	84¼	84½
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	91¼	91¼
39	South Ry gen 4s 56	64¾	64½	64¾
2	Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64¼	64¾
7	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¾	64¼	64¾
317	Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¾	17⅝	17⅝
46	Third Ave 4s 60	57¼	55⅛	56½
5	Un El Mo 3¾s 71	111	111	111
5	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110	110	110
3	Un Pac 3½s 70	98	98	98
1	Un Cle-Wh Strs 5s 52	71	71	71
20	Unit Drug 5s 53	95½	95	95
7	U S Steel 1.75s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Utah It&Trac 5s 44	101¾	101	101¾
6	Utah P & L 5s 44	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
3	Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	83¼	83¼	83¼
23	Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	39	38¾	39
8	Wabash 5s 80 asd	25⅜	25½	25⅝
5	Wabash 5s 76	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
6	Wabash 5s 76 asd	25⅜	25¼	25⅝
1	Walwrth 4s 55	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
28	Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95	95½
2	Warren Bros 6s '41	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5	West Shore 4s 2361	49	48½	48½
1	Westn Md 4s '52	91½	91	91¼
1	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26½	26½	26½
20	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46 asd	26¾	26½	26¾
1	Western Un 5s '51	86½	86½	86½
9	Western Un 5s '60	85¼	85	85
2	Western Un 4½s '50	83	83	83
1	Westinghse El 2¼s'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Wheel Stl 3½s '66	94¾	94⅞	94⅞
5	Wis Cen 4s '49	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Young S&T cv 4s '48	101⅜	101½	101½
1	Young S&T 3¼s '60	100½	100½	100½

Foreign Bonds

2	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	69½	69½
8	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
3	Argentine 4½s 48	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3	Brisbane 5s 57	59⅜	59½	59⅜
3	Buen A 4¾s 77	60½	60½	60½
4	Canada 5s 52	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
14	Canada 4s 60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2	Canada 3s 68	95¼	95⅝	95¼
3	Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Canada 2½s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Chile 7s 42 asd	14	14¼	14¼
4	Chile 6s 60 asd	14	14	14
8	Chile 6s 61 Janu asd	14	14	14
1	Chile 6s 61 Fed asd	14	14	14
7	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14
16	Chile 6s 63 asd	14¼	14	14¼
4	Colomb 3s 70	31⅞	31½	31⅞
3	Copenhag 5s 52	25¾	25¼	25¼
2	Copangag 4½s 53	24½	24	24½
3	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	97½	97⅜	97½
4	Denmark 5½s 55	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
10	Finland 6s 45	70	70	70
3	Helsingfors 6½s 60	50	50	50
3	Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	¾	¾	¾
8	Norway 4½s 65	53	52	53
6	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	63	62½	62⅝
1	Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
8	Poland 8s 50	9⅞	9	9⅞
1	Poland 4½s 63 asd	8	8	8
2	Poland 4½s 68 asd	8	8	8
3	Porto Aleg 7½s 66	10	9⅞	10
4	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9⅞	9½	9½
3	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12	12	12
1	Sao Paul Ctv 8s 52	13	13	13
1	xin Sao Paulo St 8s 50	26½	26½	26½
8	Sao Paulo St 7s 50	50¾	50½	50¾
6	Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	56¼	56¼	56¼

Total onbd sales today (in dollars) 4,463,000. Previous day 5,362,400. Week ago 7,603,500. Year ago 11,301,500. Two years ago 6,166,500. Jan 1 to date 69,332,750. Year ago 105,775,450. Two years ago 70,389,950.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Final				
Ab Lab 4½ pf	$1.47	..	Feb. 11	.....
Accumulated				
N Am Inv 6 pf	60c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 12
do 5 pf	55c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 12
Extra				
Bayside N B (NY)	$1

Commerce and Finance

Congress Studies Income Tax Rise, Pay Roll, Sales Levies

Business and Industry

Steel Output Lower Due To Lack of Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel production decline 1 point last week to 96½ per cent of mill capacity, the dip being almost entirely due to lack of scrap, open hearths in practically all districts being idle from that cause, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel ingot and pig iron production figures for December and the entire year have set new records, continues the report.

"For the present, until the situation becomes clearer and actual war demands are understood, civilian users have little chance of obtaining steel. It is believed that capacity is sufficient to meet armament needs and also provide considerable tonnage for non-war use. This belief rests on the assumption that facilities for fabricating steel into ships, combat tanks and munitions are not sufficient to take the entire output indefinitely.

"Inability to obtain sufficient raw material, principally scrap for peak steel production is cutting into the total possible otherwise, but this cut falls first on civilian supplies and will not affect war needs until it has progressed much further than is expected. Survey of the entire situation indicates that even under this handicap sufficient steel will be available to meet all war requirements

"Iron and Steel Branch, OPM, has announced a plan to produce as much plate as possible on continuous strip and sheet mills, to release output of plate mills for urgent war production. Consumers are asked to change design of their products to utilize fully the continuous mill product. Mills producing universal and sheared plates will be used as far as possible in serving ship, combat tank and other direct war uses."

Automobile assembly last week totalled 58,990 units, compared with 18,580 the preceding week. In the corresponding week in 1941 production was 115,935 cars Increase of the January quota to 208,000 has allowed builders to make use of more of their stocks of parts.

More Corporations Show Profits Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Quarter Ended Nov. 29		
Grand Union Co.	$ .30	$ .09
Quarter Ended Sept. 30		
Squibb & Sons	.95	.68
Six Months Ended Nov. 30		
Dow Chemical	3.12	3.02
28 Weeks Ended Nov. 9		
Champion Paper	2.11	1.62
Year Ended Nov. 30		
Vultee Aircraft	2.75	.36
10 Months Ended Oct. 31		
Chain Belt Co.	1.89	....
Year Ended Oct. 31		
Seiberling Rubber	2.40	.26
Year Ended Oct. 11		
Lukens Steel	6.90	2.23
Year Ended Sept. 30		
Black & Decker	3.78	2.82

Network Directors

Mark Woods

Wide World, Ray Lee Jackson

Edgar Kobak

Blue Network Co. Elects Woods, Kobak To the Directorate

NEW YORK (AP)—The Blue Network Company, Inc., new subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, announced the following directorate:

Mark Woods, President; Edgar Kobak, Executive-Vice-President and General Manager; Lunsford P. Yandell, George S. Desousa, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Joseph V. Heffernan, and Charles B. Jolliffe.

Appointment of the following executive officers also was announced; E. R. Borroff, Vice-President in charge of the central division; Don E. Gilman, Vice-President in charge of Pacific Coast division; Mr. Yandell, Vice-President and Treasurer; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, and Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in charge of stations.

COMING

in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the January 17 Issue

THE ALLIES' HIDDEN FRONT
By Gordon Walker
How the underground armies of 15 countries now overrun by Nazi troops are plowing the soil of discontent for the future Allied reapers.

BUILDING THE SHIPS OF FREEDOM
By Joseph G. Harrison
The United States Maritime Commission is building a Merchant Marine which in two years, according to present indications, will be the largest in the world.

DICKENS IN BOZ-TOWN
By Pearl Strachan
In commemoration of Charles Dickens' visit to Boston in January, 1842.

A BASIS FOR HEMISPHERIC UNITY
By Sydney Greenbie
Lined up almost solidly behind the Allies, Latin America asks for clear-cut guarantees in return for her trust and co-operation.

AUSTRALIA: ARSENAL OF EMPIRE
By Michael Terry
The expansion of Australia's steel industry to meet war needs is explained by Michael Terry, author of five books on Central Australia, and leader of 14 expeditions into that vast area of the island continent.

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Drastic Taxes Being Weighed In Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Thorough overhauling of the excess profits tax system and the enactment of drastic levies which would skim off the major share of corporation earnings from war production operations were proposed today by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a member of the Senate Finance Committee.

Amid signs that Congress was growing impatient at the reputed failure of the Treasury to explore new fields of taxation, Senator Connally said he was certain there would be strong support for upward revision of levies which now range from 35 to 60 per cent on profits classed as "excess."

"Some of these companies are making fortunes out of defense contracts," the Texas Senator told reporters. "We can get some of the money from them and we ought to overhall the excess profits tax thoroughly."

This might involve, Senator Connally said, a change in the method of computing such taxes. Coporations now have the alternative of figuring their excess profits levies on the basis of their invested capital or on the standard of past profits.

The invested capital formula, favored by the Treasury in the past, has been opposed by Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Finance Committee, who contended that many corporations with large capital issues thus avoided paying a fair share of taxes on admittedly large profits.

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee, searching for $7,000,000,000 in new general revenue, appeared to be giving increasing though reluctant attention to a general sales tax.

A poll of the 25 members showed that only a few were willing at this time to commit themselves to that method of obtaining new funds to help pay for 1942's $56,000,000,000 war program. But many others said they regarded it as a comparatively painless tax that "we may have to come around to."

In asking $7,000,000,000 of new general taxes, in addition to $2,000,000,000 of new social security levies, President Roosevelt said that in the past he had opposed general excise and sales taxes, but added:

"In the face of the present financial and economic situation, however, we may be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures."

Preliminary suggestions advanced by the Treasury, it is understood, have made no mention of a sales tax and have involved chiefly increases in present taxes.

One Treasury suggestion, members of Congress said, was that income tax exemptions be lowered from $1,500 to $1,000 for married couples, and from $750 to $500 for single persons. Others involved increases in corporate taxes and excise levies, such as those on liquor, tobacco, and gasoline.

Asserting that these proposals would not raise sufficient revenue, Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said it was becoming evident that to meet the President's budget Congress would have to resort to a sales tax or a withholding tax whereby the Government would take a percentage of each pay check.

He added that he would prefer a pay roll tax, possibly of 10 per cent, "because it would be less inflationary in its effect than a sales tax."

Boston Bank Opens New Drive-In Unit

The new Brighton branch of the First National Bank of Boston, situated at 5 Chestnut Hill Avenue, opened for business today.

The building is modernly designed and the arrangement of the offices and their equipment follows the recent trend toward greater convenience and efficiency.

An added feature of the new office is the handy new drive-in-teller service, which enables customers to drive to the bank and transact their business without the inconvenience of getting out of their cars. This is the second branch of the First National Bank of Boston to provide this novel banking service.

Officials of the bank said it was in keeping with its policy of providing every possible banking convenience that it should be the first to make drive-in-teller service available in Boston.

The construction work on the new branch was done by the C. A. Dodge Company of Cambridge from plans by W. H. Jones & Sons, architects, of Melrose, who supervised the work.

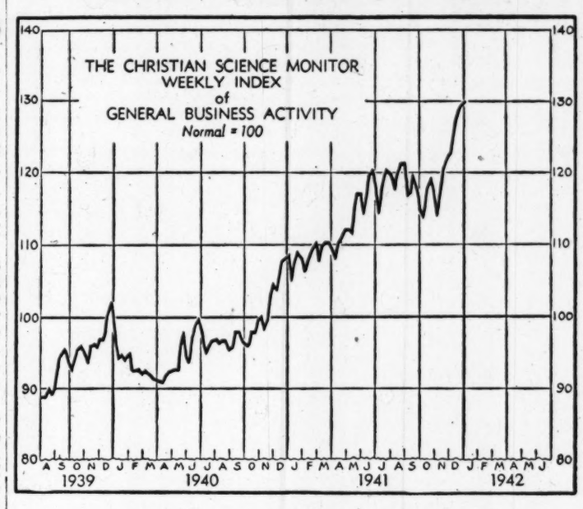
Hawaiian Bank Currency Withdrawals Are Limited

HONOLULU (AP) — Currency withdrawals from Hawaiian banks have been limited beginning Jan. 12 under a decree issued by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor and Commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department. The monthly limit was set at $200 for individuals and $500 for businesses.

The decree was issued to prevent the hoarding of currency and to keep business life in the islands running smoothly, it was explained. A member of the General's staff said the order did not limit the amount of funds transferred by check.

Violators of the decree will be subject to $5,000 fine or five years imprisonment, or both.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Continued Uptrend



Continuing the steady advance of the past seven weeks, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity rose during the week ended Jan. 3 to 129.9 (prel.) from 129.3 in the previous week. This compared with 108.5 for the week ended Jan. 4, 1941.

Two of the components of the index, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production, advanced. The third declined. For carloadings, the rebound from the Christmas holiday was somewhat sharper than usual reflecting the larger volume of industrial activity during New Year week.

Output of electricity edged forward against a seasonal decline. Bank debits outside New York City dipped somewhat more than usual on the basis of intramonthly fluctuations, but the loss in this series only partially offset gains in the other two components.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 3, * 1942	Dec. 27, 1941	Jan. 4, † 1941
Combined index	129.9	129.3	108.5
Bk debits outside NYC	140.1	142.4	102 0
Elec power production	116.5	115.2	106.7
Misc carloadings	133.2	130 2	116.8

* Preliminary. † Revised to cover revisions in weekly power production reported by the Edison Electric Institute for 1941.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market declined last week. The drop was on small volume, smaller than the volume on the previous rise. That was a good sign. Furthermore the market in the last ten days has absorbed the news of a $56,000,000,000 budget and a diversion of American industry to arms production which obviously will mean almost a revolution in established industrial processes and an enormous burden of corporate taxes.

From a market point of view one of the most significant items in the budget message was the President's use of the phrase "excessive profits" in place of "excess profits" in discussing taxes. This involves quite a different kind of thinking; "excess profits" are those in excess of immediate pre-war profits; but "excessive profits" might be anything over 6 per cent on invested capital, and the remark ties in ominously, from a stock market point of view, with the Treasury's continued pressure on Congress in the last year for abandonment of the "average earnings" basis of figuring the exempt base for excess profits taxes, and it also ties in with Mr. Morgenthau's press conference remark last fall about a 6 per cent ceiling on earnings.

Roughly speaking, the arms program may lift corporate net before taxes to around $15,000,000,000 of which present rates might take about half. So if these rates were raised again, as the Treasury wishes, and perhaps by 50 per cent, it would approximately halve corporate net earnings from the 1941 level, while only adding perhaps $4,000,000,000 to the tax revenues to meet the $59,000,000,000 outlays.

However, bullish opinion in the Street is inclined to feel that these unfavorable prospects have already been widely discussed and pretty thoroughly discounted, as indicated by the enormous yields now obtainable on many listed common stocks. Evidence of this seemed to appear in the recent strength of the motor shares after their December slump, though they will be among the hardest hit in the coming program of industrial conversion.

Rails Do Better

An incidental result, apparently, of the tax prospects was the comparatively better performance turned in by rail equities and rail junior liens last week. Of all security groups the railroads would perhaps be least hit by the Administration's proposals to shift the excess profits base to invested capital and to shift from a philosophy of "excess profits" taxes to one of taxes on "excessive" profits. Hardest hit by such change, incidentally, would be the aircraft manufacturing industry, which apparently within a year will be the largest industry in the United States in sales.

Another increasingly popular bullish argument is, of course, the strength of the London stock market under a near- or completely totalitarian economic system. Sinking of the Wales and Repulse gave London its worst shake-out since the Battle of France, but it has quickly recovered the entire loss, except for the shares of Malayan rubber and tin companies.

One important new aspect of the national budget was overlooked in the discussion on this page Friday. The cut in civilian consumption will lower Treasury revenue prospects in many fields. Already customs revenues are declining as an increasing proportion of American imports come in duty-free due either to tariff reductions or to direct importing by government corporations. Revenues from automobile, tire, and gasoline sales may show sharp declines in the coming year. Treasury budget-calculators may have been taking this into account when they figured out for the President that "miscellaneous internal revenue" in the current second half of the present fiscal year might not exceed that of the first half; for manufacturers' excise tax revenues will be particularly affected by the cuts in civilian output and consumption.

Indictment of Priorities

The automobile situation sheds considerable light on the general prospects for those industries which must convert. Except for a few plants like the new Tonowanda plant of Chevrolet at Buffalo, antomobile assembly lines simply cannot be converted into aircraft assembly lines. They aren't the right size. Aircraft assembly lines must be built as separate new plants. On the other hand a considerable part of the industry's machinery can be converted to making parts for aircraft and aircraft engines. The convertible proportion is very small in the main plants, very high in the accessory plants.

The currently clamorous charge that the automobile industry has been consuming raw materials which are necessary for defense is, in effect, an indictment of the priorities system which, if the charge were true, must have been as tight as a sieve.

In fact, some auto men point out that with a properly operating priorities or allocation system there was no need for an order to the industry to cut productions in recent months by stipulated percentages below the same month of the previous year.

An efficient priorities system should have channeled the necessary materials to the necessary arms plants, leaving the auto people to make the best of the rest. This, in fact, is the reason why the ceiling on January output has been lifted so that the industry can put together the parts already fabricated. Parts fabrication has stopped, but those on hand, if not put together to roll, would simply waste storage space for the duration.

Farm Bloc Victory

Commodities were steady. The farm bloc victory over the Administration in the price control bill really looks like the last high wave of an ebbing political tide, and efforts seem likely to be unsuccessful to upset the Administration's policy of holding a ceiling on cotton and wool through CCC sales out of stock. A ban on such sales would take all sense out of the "ever-normal granary" idea.

Tax-exempt securities have been strong again. The reasoning is that since the President revived the subject of making future municipal and state issues taxable, this proposal now has a better chance than ever before of going through. This is the classic season of the year for the annual tussle on this subject. And if future municipals are taxable, that gives a greater security value to outstanding issues, in addition to the value which constantly rises as tax rates rise.

However, the rise was tempered by the following thought. If the Treasury gets its way and future municipal issues are made taxable, that won't produce much revenue because there will be precious few new municipal issues for the duration. The real money would be in making the change retroactive. Furthermore any court decisions permitting federal tax on revenue from new issues would open the door wide, legally speaking, for a tax on interest on the outstanding issues. Lastly, while the powerful lobby of municipal and state authorities is naturally concerned over the taxation of future issues, it has no real interest at stake in the taxation of outstanding issues.

G. M. Unfilled Orders Nearly Two Billions

DETROIT (AP)—C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corp., announced the receipt of $769,330,000 in war contracts since Jan. 1 to add to a $1,209,863,173 backlog of unfilled orders.

At the same time, he pledged General Motors to produce one-tenth of the materials needed for war and predicted that the peak of peacetime industrial activity would be surpassed by the end of the year, or in 18 months at most.

Chief of the items to be provided under the new contracts are tanks and tank parts worth $522,445,000, which will be produced at four centers. On Dec. 31, such orders on hand amounted to no more than $69,244,496, Mr. Wilson's statement disclosed.

Other new contracts provide for $135,750,000 worth of aircraft parts; $87,730,000 worth of machine guns, rifles, gun mounts and controls; $21,165,000 worth of trucks, transport cars, transmissions and parts; $1,192,000 worth of ammunition—shells, shot, cartridge cases, fuses and other components and $1,048,000 worth of electrical equipment.

In a press conference attended by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Mayors of Michigan cities in which General Motors plants are located, and military authorities, Mr. Wilson said unfilled orders equalled "six months' capacity production of our plants as now organized," but said the corporation was well ahead of delivery schedules in some essential lines.

Aircraft engines, he said, are already being produced "at capacity." General Motors is six months ahead of commitments for anti-aircraft guns and three months ahead of commitments for aircraft cannon, he added, as well as "months ahead" in the delivery of machine guns.

Mr. Wilson estimated that the United States would have to double its average industrial production to keep pace with the demands of war but he declared the feat set for industry by President Roosevelt's war program was still far from the bluff it has been termed in Axis propaganda.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 7

Who Must File a Return

For Federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. These, with those who have never been wedded, whose gross income was $750 or more for the taxable year—that is, whose gross income was as much as $14.43 a week for the 52 weeks of the year—must file an income tax return. Every married person, living with husband or wife, if no joint return is made, who has a gross income of $1,500 or more for the taxable year—that is, who has a gross income of as much as $28.85 a week for the year—must also file an income tax return. If the husband and wife each has an income and their aggregate gross income is $1,500 or more for the taxable year—that is, their aggregate gross income is as much as $28.85 a week for the year—they must file an income tax return.

Husband and wife living together at the close of the taxable year may file a single joint return (even though one has no gross income), or make separate returns of the income of each. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, the aggregate income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax. The liability with respect to the tax on a joint return is joint and several. A joint return may not be made if either husband or wife is a non-resident alien.

If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers, it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife on Form 1040, the joint personal exemption of $1,500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon, but if either or both spouses make a return on Form 1040A, each spouse is treated as a single person and entitled to a personal exemption of $750 only.

Husband and wife may elect each year to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may, after the due date of return, file an amended return or returns on the other basis for that year.

Merchants National Opens First Branch

The Merchants National Bank today opened its first branch in the new New England Mutual Building at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets.

Among the many features of this beautifully appointed office is the first safe deposit vault built to take advantage of the lessons learned from the floods in 1938 and from the bombing of cities in Europe. Engineers say that this vault contains the only welded, reinforced vault lining in the United States and probably in the world.

A flood test was made by flooding the outside of the vault lining with water exerting a pressure equivalent to three feet of water over Copley Square. Not a drop of water penetrated the vault.

Walter R. Whiting was the designer and consulting engineer of the vault.

Takes Federal Post

Wide World

J. W. Carnes

Appointed Chairman of the Marketing Committee by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, the Petroleum Co-ordinator, for the petroleum office's Atlantic seaboard district. Mr. Carnes succeeds H. W. Dodge, Vice-President of the Texas Corp., who resigned to accept a position with the Office of Production Management. Mr. Carnes is Vice-President of the Consolidated Oil Corp.

U. S. Treasury Offers New 2 P. C. Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced arrangements for refinancing $426,000,000 of Treasury notes, and $649,000,000 of obligations of two Federal corporations.

Holders of the outstanding issues will be offered in exchange on a par for par basis, beginning today, Treasury bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The bonds will be dated January 15 and will mature June 15, 1951, but may be redeemed on and after June 15, 1949.

The issues to be redeemed are: $426,000,000 of Treasury notes, series A—1942; $310,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, series R; $236,000,000, 3 per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-1947, and $103,000,000 of 2¾ per cent Federal Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-1947.

The interest on the new Treasury bonds will be subject to Federal taxes. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100 $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

More Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's Class 1 railroads reported they had 1,184,536 employees in December, an increase of 15.51 per cent over December, 1940, but a decrease of 1.45 per cent compared with November, 1941.

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LEGAL NOTICES

MEMBERS of this Association are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 3:00 P. M., in the office of the Association, 44 Bromfield Street, for the election of directors, approval of reports, ratification of officers' and directors' acts, and any other business that may legally come before it. Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston, by Harcourt W. Davis, Secretary.

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DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
HO 7637
AVON Cosmetics *to see a complete line*

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
20% discount on all Gift Items until January 18th
ALL SALES FINAL

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
SAVE
In The January White Sales

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delicious, quickly prepared Birds Eye Frosted Fruits, Meats, Poultry, and Vegetables.
1324 W. Cary Dial 6-2375

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co. proudly announce the OPENING of a new HOMEFURNISHING DEPT. under the supervision of Mr. S. L. Smith, formerly of Smith's, Inc.
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharine's	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
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Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Here's NEWS
"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next Drycleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Annual Shoe Sale
6.25 to 10.45
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W. Toronto, Ont.

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MONTREAL (Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own material made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, Etc.
LESLIE H. EVANS
1, Vicarage Way,
Harrow, Mddx.
Telephone Pinner 5706

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms, single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks post as secretary or secretary companion; experienced and reliable; Christian Scientist. Box W-1661, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Unfurnished room; gas fire and ring; 12/6 p. w.; close buses and tube. MISS MEDCALF, 2, Auriol Road, W. 14.

PUTNEY, 11, Howards Lane, London, S. W 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional) 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS
Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 8187

TEACHERS

Your Voice is important to your Progress. MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Teacher of voice-production will help you speak clearly and confidently.
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9.
Cunningham 1818

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6234.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate.

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) (Museum 7211-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMAN'S
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E.15
PHONE: MAYFLAND 2501 (8 LINES)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING *Days* STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1878)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway.
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club," London. Subscription from 23/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Caption Contest

Bill Rankin, Southgate, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on December 29:

"Lament in A Minor"

Harry D. Wohl, St. Louis, Mo.

"Does He Mean Me?"

Mary S. Austin, Boston; Mrs. R. B. Bertenshaw, Albany, N. Y.; Jean Brady, Pasadena, Calif.; H. W. J. Edbrooke, Denver; Polly Cay Greenberger, Okeechobee, Fla.; Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.; Mrs. M. S. Lane, Chicago; Hazel Lyman Nickel, Palo Alto, Calif.; Evelyn D. Rea, Fort Myers, Fla.; Marion H. Sanborn, Columbus, Ohio; Scott Whitaker, Helena, Mont.

"A Man's a Man for A' That"

Dorothy L. Druge, Elmhurst, Ill.

"Wishful Thinking"

Mrs. M. E. Avery, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.; Esther O. Dienstbier, St. Louis; Alma B. Stelzenmuller, Mobile, Ala.; Edward L. Strickland, Franklin, Mass.; Jerry Sargent, Pasadena, Calif.

"Now?"

L. T. Sullivan, San Gabriel, Calif.

"The Thoughts of Youth Are Long, Long Thoughts"

Mrs. Bernard Berenson, Boston.

"How Did He Know I Was Here?"

Margot Craig, Boston.

"Too Young to Go But Not Too Young to Know"

V. C. Bricker, Chicago.

"Gee!"

Claude Creighton, Boston.

"Today I Am a Man"

Owen M. Johnston, Spokane, Wash.

In Lighter Vein

Vast Sums!

Lady: "Here's a penny, my poor man. Tell me, how did you become so destitute?"

Panhandler: "I was like you, ma'am—always giving away vast sums to the poor and needy."—Honker, Canadian Airways Limited.

Of Course Not

A filling station man answered the distress call of a stalled car some few miles down the road. Arriving at the scene, he found the fluttering female driver, pulling and jerking and peering but to no avail.

His brief once-over revealed that the car was out of gas.

"Oh," sighed the lady with relief, "I'm so glad that's the only trouble. But do you suppose it would hurt the car if I drove home on an empty tank?"—Quotes.

Did You Ever Wonder

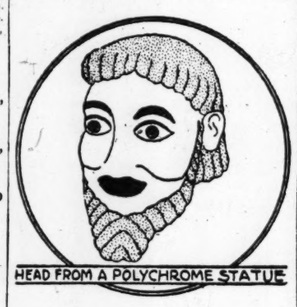
What Polychromy Is?

Polychromy (from the Greek polys, "much; many; abounding in," and the Greek chrōma, "color") refers to the art or practice of combining different colors, usually brilliant, artistically, as in ancient sculpture, architectural decoration, etc.

The term has been applied to the fitting together of wall or building stones of different colors in decorative patterns, and to paintings executed in primary colors, or colors almost equally brilliant. The Persians and other advanced races of Asia are masters in the art of polychromy, the Persians excelling in beauty of pattern, as is familiarly and convincingly exemplified in their lovelycar pet designs.

Much early sculpture had color applied to the surface by means of paints or dyes. The Chinese were very fond of using color on their statues. Indeed, it has been said of them that they used color more lavishly on their sculpture than in their paintings. Egyptian sculpture and relief carving was practically always polychromed. The colors were not mixed or blended, but were applied in flat tones.

Greek sculptors of the early period very generally followed the Egyptian practice of polychrome work. In the Greek sculptural technique we find many conventional methods for interpreting



anatomical detail contrived expressly for polychromy. The boundary of the iris of the eye often was bounded by a sharply sunken line, and the outer form of the lips also was commonly outlined to show just how far the color should extend. Records are extant which describe the Greek practice of obtaining the services of famous painters to color the work of their sculptors.

Naturalness, however, was apparently a very minor consideration in the choosing tints for coloring statues. The hair and beard in some statues were colored red and blue (where brown and black were used on other portions of the statue) solely because the use of red or blue in the place occupied by the head resulted in a better balanced distribution of color for the whole.

The Romans did not follow the Greek trend toward polychromy in sculpture, although there are various Roman statues which achieve a color variation by employing marbles of different hues. —W. P. Keasbey.

It's Not as Easy as It Looks—for the Novice

A Few Skiing Tips

If you're an amateur skier and want to learn some new tricks to impress your friends study these pictures. The skill and experience of these talented skiers only make these maneuvers seem simple. They are something the novice must learn by slow process and gradual improvement.

(1) You may break a couple of pairs of skis learning to do a jump stop turn which Bill Wellman is demonstrating. If you still want to try, this is the way it is done. Start from a crouch position, with poles well forward, allowing the momentum of the skis to carry you through the poles. The skis on leaving the snow follow the direction of the turning body to the left or the right. On landing you will have come to a complete stop in another running position at a right angle to that at the start of the turn.

(2) The next time you are traveling at high speed and come face to face with an obstacle or crevice, don't detour or pile-up in the snow, but follow the example of Frank Gourley, perform a perfect "gelandesprung." This is executed by planting both poles at full length distance ahead of the skis, then leaning weight on the poles for leverage and the leap. The "telemark" or shock "absorbing" landing, is executed by moving one ski slightly ahead of the other with both knees bent slightly to cushion the force of landing.

(3) This picture is a good illustration of the jump take-off. The skier is using his arms to shift himself to the forward lean in order to reach distance and cut down wind resistance. At the peak of the jump, the skier's head will extend beyond the ski tips. The skis will be parallel.

(4) The next time you are the leader on a cross-country run try this jump turn Bill Wellman is illustrating. In order to change direction both poles are placed on the downhill side near the tip of the skis. The body is lifted by swinging the weight on the poles, then around in the direction desired. The chances are that no one will be able to follow you, and you will have to turn back and follow the crowd instead of leading it.

(5) To make high-speed downhill turns with the same grace and beauty as do Bud Gourlay and Bill Round, plant your heels firmly on the skis and keep the knees well forward. At the beginning a slight "stem" is executed with the downhill ski, bringing the shoulder into the same direction. This downhill turn is less tiring and has little breaking effect on the skier's speed.

Wide World Photos

Daily Quotation

PATRIOTISM depends as much on mutual suffering as on mutual success; and it is by that experience of all fortunes and all feelings that a great national character is created.—EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

Picking Up

The British War Office in peace time received 1,000 to 4,000 suggestions for inventions a year; in 1940, it received 34,540.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Hu Shih, Dr. (hōō′ shĭr′)—Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Issei (ēs-sā—even accent)—Alien Japanese in the United States.

Magny, Charles (shärl má′-nyē′)—French Governor of Paris.

Muselier, Vice - Admiral Emile (ā′-mēl′ müz′-lyā′)—Commander - in - Chief of the Free French naval forces.

Nisei (nē-sā—even accent)—American-born Japanese.

Pownall, Gen. Sir R. Henry (poun′-'l)—In command of British forces in the Far East.

Vásquez, Octavio Vejar (ōk-tä′-vyō vē-här′ väs′-käs)—Mexican Minister of Education.

von Papen, Franz (fränts′ fŏn pä′-pĕn)—German Ambassador to Turkey.

Wang Shih-chieh (wäng′ shĭr′-jē-ĕ′)—Chinese Minister of Information at Chungking.

Yamamoto, Admiral Isoroku (ē-sō-rō-kōō yä-mä-mō-tō—even accent)—Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese combined fleets.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baguio (bä′-gē-ō′)—Summer capital of the Philippines.

Corregidor (kō-rā′-hē-dōr′)—Island of the Philippine group, at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Curaçao (kōō′-rä-sä′-ō; Angl. kū′-rə-sō′)—Dutch-owned island off the coast of Venezuela.

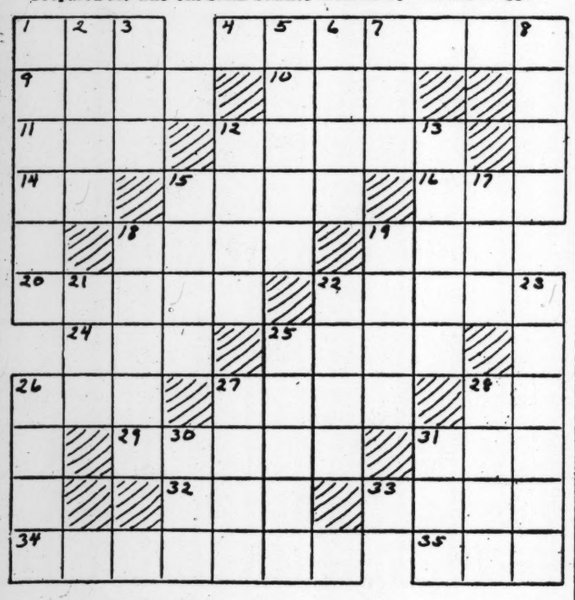
Ipoh (ē′-pō)—Rich tin mining and communications center in British Malaya.

Sarawak (sə-rä′-wäk; native, sä-rä′-wä—*k* silent)—State in northwest Borneo, under British protection.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Russian river flows to Sea of Azov?
4—What is largest State of U. S. east of Mississippi River?
9—What is the genus of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
10—What is a simple lyric or short narrative poem?
11—Point of a pen is what?
12—What is a headband or fillet worn by women?
13—Treasury Department (abbr.).
14—What is name of a bay on coast of Oregon?
16—To annex.
18—What is a ducklike bird of rail family?
19—Pen for swine is what?
20—Where is Castilian spoken?
22—Shylock demanded a pound of what from his debtor?
24—What was a Hebrew measure of liquids?
25—What vessel has a bail for a handle?
26—What is a snare or trap for game?
27—What is aluminum sulphate?
28—What adjective suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
29—What violinist was born in Russia, 1891?
31—Except.
32—What is Japan's monetary unit?
33—What game is so called because the Egyptian Pharaoh was formerly represented upon one of the cards?
34—Where would you be apt to see a crown fire (pl.)?
35—What color is imparted to skin by exposure to sun?

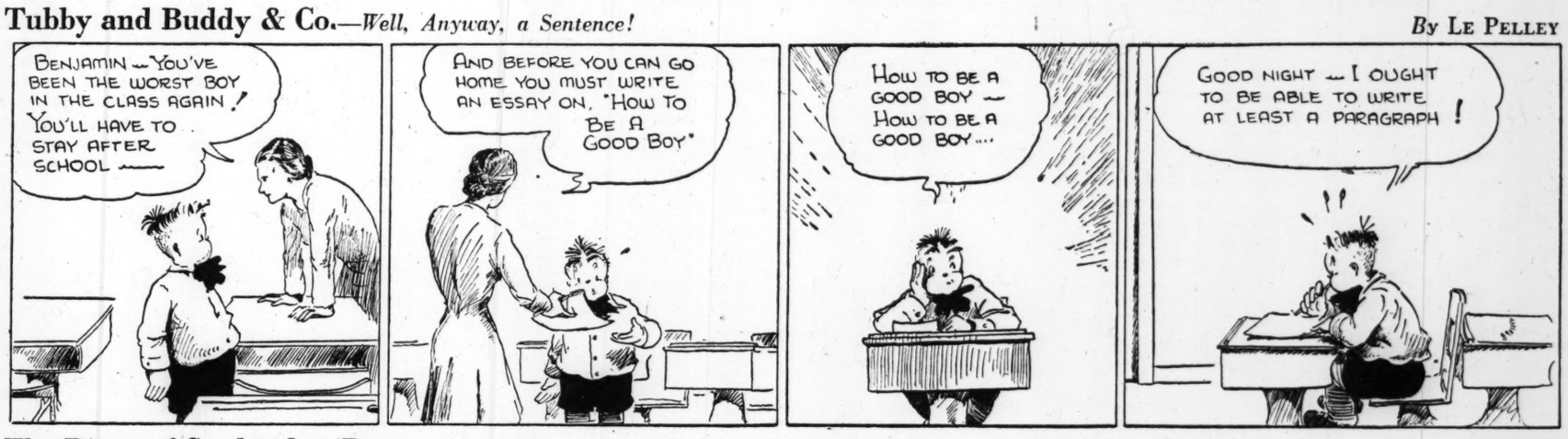
Down

1—Who finds buried treasure on island of Monte Cristo?
2—What Roman poet was author of "Amores"?
3—What is the Blackwater State (abbr.)?
5—Who wrote "Middlemarch"?
6—What would you feed a stallion?
7—What important cereal was originally a wild grass?
8—Dry.
12—What has been termed "queen of night"?
13—What is a mustaline mammal?
15—What is a piece of metal issued by governmental authority to be used as money?
17—What prefix is opposed to "eu"?
18—Who was famous for his tales of Manx life?
19—Slender.
21—What is 21st letter of Greek alphabet?
22—What creature is represented as half goat and half man?
23—Who is author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"?
25—Would you plant, dance, or spend a comfrey?
26—In what sport are irons used?
27—What is a city of Iowa?
28—Turkey buzzard is what?
30—What is a lixivium?
31—What is used by a cricketer?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, Anyway, a Sentence!*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN — YOU'VE BEEN THE WORST BOY IN THE CLASS AGAIN! YOU'LL HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL —
AND BEFORE YOU CAN GO HOME YOU MUST WRITE AN ESSAY ON, "HOW TO BE A GOOD BOY"
HOW TO BE A GOOD BOY — HOW TO BE A GOOD BOY....
GOOD NIGHT — I OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO WRITE AT LEAST A PARAGRAPH!

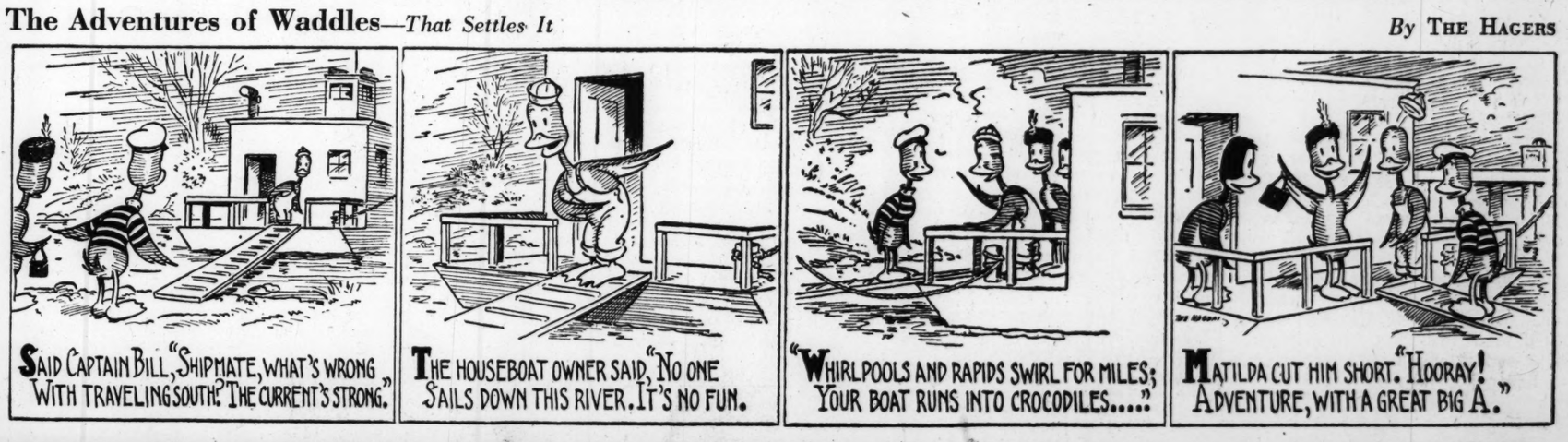
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Agreed but—*

By RODGERS

?
?
"It certainly doesn't look like swimming suit and summer clothes weather to me!" Sponge meowed!
For once Sponge and I agree perfectly!
?-?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Settles It*

By THE HAGERS


SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "SHIPMATE, WHAT'S WRONG WITH TRAVELING SOUTH? THE CURRENT'S STRONG."
THE HOUSEBOAT OWNER SAID, "NO ONE SAILS DOWN THIS RIVER. IT'S NO FUN.
"WHIRLPOOLS AND RAPIDS SWIRL FOR MILES; YOUR BOAT RUNS INTO CROCODILES...."
MATILDA CUT HIM SHORT. "HOORAY! ADVENTURE, WITH A GREAT BIG A."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Will Industry Volunteer?

The main question about the war is, How soon can the United States outproduce the Axis? The sooner it does the fewer will be the surrenders, the Wake Islands and the Hong Kongs. The sooner will captive peoples be freed. Two years should end the war if America's vast potential strength can be turned into effective war power, into the 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns, and 18,000,000 tons of shipping President Roosevelt promised by 1943. Peace may be won even earlier if American industry can shift quickly to war production.

The main question about American industry is, Will it volunteer or be drafted? Mechanized war puts industry—plant and personnel—into the army, voluntarily or by compulsion. In Britain persons and property alike are virtually commandeered for war production. Workers are placed where they can do the most good, industrial equipment is pooled for efficiency, management takes orders from Government.

In large measure this "regimentation" is voluntary. The legal authority seldom has to be used. Since Dunkirk the prime necessity of national self-preservation has largely submerged smaller self-interests. But the War Cabinet decides what industry—management and labor—shall do. Through the Production Executive it determines what shall be produced and where. The sooner Washington sets up a similar central authority and brings labor and management into line the better.

The need is pointed up by the present difficulties over conversion of America's most notable industry, automobiles, to war production. Many of the motorcar companies have large war orders, but these have mostly had to wait for the building of new plants and training of new workers. The companies rejected the Reuther plan put forward by labor in 1940 for gradually adapting the machines and men which make cars to the making of planes. The Tolan committee's report showed that the two largest motorcar makers expected to have less than 10 per cent of their employees on war orders by next summer.

The entry of America into war would have increased that figure; the shutdown on tires is going to force total conversion. The material, tools, ingenuity and labor that went into 5,000,000 cars last year should begin soon to go into planes and tanks, guns and ships.

But there are hitches. Labor, which had at times held up defense production in its own way, recalled the Reuther plan's rejection and demanded a voice in the new planning of production. For several days a labor-management conference in Washington has been trying to work out some arrangement for a joint advisory board. In light of management's slowness so far in conversion and the fact that labor has some knowledge of production problems, such an arrangement appears useful. Certainly the 400,000 automobile workers who want to get to work again should have a voice.

So far as labor's voice speaks for rapid and thoroughgoing conversion to war work in the general interest, it merits public support. But should it begin to seek labor's special interest or to dominate management, Government should call a halt. The same rule should apply to management. It has been reluctant to go very far in pooling equipment and labor. It has been slow to split up contracts with little concerns which have tools that could be adapted to war production. In Britain both steps have proved imperative.

So far neither labor nor management of American industry as a whole has done all it could for defense production. Will they rise now to the new demands of war production? Will they volunteer? Measures such as the labor-management board for conversion of the motorcar industry hold promise. But both groups must really understand that they "are in the army now"—or they must be drafted. In any case, the Government must lead, must demand of those in the production line, as it does of the men on the front line, complete devotion to one purpose—winning the war.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Federal Bureau of Investigation whose anti-fifth-column and counter-espionage work have provided an effective check against subversive activities within the territorial United States. Because of exhaustive investigations carried on quietly by the FBI before the war came to America, nearly 3,000 enemy aliens are now in custody—most of them apprehended without fuss or fanfare within a few hours after hostilities began. During the past year, J. Edgar Hoover and his staff have handled more than 68,000 matters dealing with national defense. The FBI is doing its part, along with the Nation's uniformed services, to enable Americans to rest securely at night, confident the enemy within as well as without is under a watchful eye.

The Voice of History

Now that it is plain that this was America's war from the start, now that Japan has shown exactly what she meant when she signed up with Berlin, the shrill cries of isolationism have quieted down to a mere muttering. Yet the muttering can be heard, and its effect is to spread regret and confusion about the American policy of aiding those nations which have now become the United States' indispensable allies.

The main thought expressed by the mutterers is that if the United States had not sent planes and munitions to other countries—notably Britain—Americans might now have resources to strike decisively against Japan.

What would have been the result had the United States withheld its supplies from Britain after the fall of France? Or from Russia in its hour of trial? We cannot certainly say. Britain might have held out anyway. Russia might finally have turned back the tide. Or Britain might have fallen, in which case Russia might have received the joint attentions of Japan and Germany, or might have been spared them while these two aggressors embarked on a two-ocean attack against the unbefriended United States.

That was a risk that the United States Government thought Americans should not take. The correctness of the Government's position was emphasized when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor even while the Nazis were still short of victory. This showed only too well what Japan would have done had the Nazis already broken democratic resistance in its last great European stronghold, the British Isles. The mutterings may persist, but this is the clear voice of history.

Rigging the Market

Farmers have always complained bitterly whenever they suspected that speculators were controlling unfairly or by trickery the prices they received for their products. The farm bloc in Congress is laying a basis for consumers to complain with equal fervor that they are being unmercifully gouged on the war-time price of foods.

The farm politicians have just succeeded with brazen selfishness in knocking any reasonable ceiling on farm prices out of the Administration's price control bill. The measure passed last week by the Senate would tend more to boost prices than to regulate them. It would permit agricultural prices to rise 25 per cent from present levels. Such an increase would surely induce spiraling demands from wage earners and industry.

The O'Mahoney amendment would rig the definition of farm "parity"—already a favorable one to the farmer—by including the index of industrial wages in its calculation. There is some argument for parity between the prices the farmer receives and those he pays, but there is no reason for his prices to be gauged by a price he does not pay. Industry has been able to absorb some of the increased wage costs of the last three decades; the only part of this increase which affects the farmer is that which is reflected in industrial prices, and these already are the basis of computation of parity.

Another piece of confusion written into the bill by the Senate is the Bankhead amendment. This would provide that the Secretary of Agriculture should have authority to veto any ceiling placed on an agricultural commodity by the price administrator. This double-headed administration might as reasonably be applied to industrial prices by giving the Secretary of Commerce a similar veto. If such muddling continues, surely the American consumer next November will veto the privilege of some members of Congress to return to Washington.

The shortsightedness involved in this hamstringing of price control is not alone an injustice to consumers; it is a disservice to democracy. Price control is essential to morale in the war effort. Whoever sabotages it takes a grave responsibility in history. The Senate and House of Representatives should agree on a conference revision of the price control bill that will eliminate the O'Mahoney and Bankhead amendments and provide workable price control legislation.

When Poets Foretold Anglo-American Unity

Winston Churchill's dramatic visit to Washington and his historic address to Congress have revived interest in a series of three poems, published at the time of the Spanish-American War. The first poem, "Greeting From England," was called to Mrs. Eddy's attention, and this evoked her famous lines, "The United States to Great Britain." During the winter of 1898, Alfred Austin, then poet laureate of England, wrote a long poem advocating Anglo-American union, entitled "East to the West," from which the accompanying stanzas are taken. It is not known whether Mr. Austin had previously seen Mrs. Eddy's poem.

Greeting From England

W. A. in the London Chronicle, April 22, 1898

America! dear brother land!
While yet the shotted guns are mute,
Accept a brotherly salute,
A hearty grip of England's hand.

Tomorrow, when the sulphurous glow
Of war shall dim the stars above,
Be sure the star of England's love
Is over you, come weal or woe.

Go forth in hope! Go forth in might!
To all your nobler self be true,
That coming times may see in you
The vanguard of the hosts of light.

Though wrathful justice load and train
Your guns, be ev'ry breach they make
A gateway pierced for mercy's sake
That peace may enter in and reign.

Then, should the hosts of darkness band
Against you, lowering thund'rously,
Flash the word, Brother, o'er the sea
And England at your side shall stand.

Exulting! For though dark the night
And sinister the scud and rack
The hour that brings us back to back
But harbingers the larger light.

The United States to Great Britain

Boston Herald, Sunday, May 15, 1898

By Mary Baker Eddy

Hail, brother! fling thy banner
To the billows and the breeze;
We proffer thee warm welcome
With our hand, though not our knees

Lord of the main and manor!
Thy palm, in ancient day,
Didst rock the country's cradle
That wakes thy laureate's lay.

The hoar fight is forgotten;
Our eagle, like the dove,
Returns to bless a bridal
Betokened from above.

List, brother! angels whisper
To Judah's sceptred race,—
"Thou of the self-same spirit,
Allied by nations' grace,

"Wouldst cheer the hosts of heaven;
For Anglo-Israel, lo!
Is marching under orders;
His hand averts the blow."

Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it,—
The love for God and man.

East to the West

On a proposed alliance between two great Nations

By Alfred Austin

What is the voice I hear
On the winds of the western sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear
And say what the voice may be.
'Tis a proud free people calling loud
to a people proud and free. . . .

And it says to them: "Kinsmen, hail;
We severed have been too long.
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of ancient wrong—
And our friendship last long as our love
doth last, and be stronger than death is strong."

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan;
Let us speak with each other face to face
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other as none
but free men can. . . .

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, Thistle, and Rose,
And the Star-spangled Banner unfurl with these—
A message to friends and foes
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and
wherever the war wind blows—

A message to bond and thrall to wake,
For whenever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong land and we
are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice of the bluff March gale;
We severed have been too long,
But now we have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong—
And our friendship shall last as love doth
last and be stronger than death is strong.

Our Readers Say—

Democratic World Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The World Peace Association, which is now co-operating with several hundred organizations whose combined membership runs into millions, pledges unswerving loyalty and earnest co-operation to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China, Russia, and associated democracies in all efforts being made to overthrow the war-crazed governments of Japan, Germany, Italy and their befuddled satellites.

We shall defend and support the allied democratic nations to the limit of our strength and ability in the vigorous prosecution of the war against those outlaw gangster governments, and we shall continue to seek the co-operation of the governments of the democracies, and the peoples of the entire world, in the efforts being made to bring all races together under democratic world government, in order that the earth may forever be freed from the curse of war.

CARL A. RYAN, Secretary-Treasurer
World Peace Association
Jenkins, Minn.

Equal to the Task of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wasn't the recent declaration of war rather a declaration of the great peace to come—the beginning of the end of slavery of three of the most enslaved of all nations?

Righteous government will prevail over the whole earth! Mankind is convinced at last that isms will get us nowhere nearer righteous government. The evolutions possible only under democracy have replaced the outmoded revolutions that only tear down what real progress has built up.

Let us work and fight today for freedom. And may we be equal to the great task of peace that will fairly share with all the good of all, and make wars forever to cease.

Sharon, Mass. M. W. M.

Working Now for Lasting Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma is all wrong if he thinks we intend, in his words, to "destroy the spawning ground of war—Germany." We are fighting this war because a just and workable peace was not made last time, and not because of any desire for revenge. The isolationist-interventionist quarrel is over, and we who were interventionists should join with former isolationists in starting to work now for the kind of peace that will last.

It is our duty in the hard years ahead not to let bitterness and hatred, by-products of the struggle, defraud us of its fruit. Senator Lee must have seen, in Hitler's failure with the Jews, that the attempt to exterminate a race cannot work. On the day that we propose destruction as our goal, we ourselves become Nazis. ELIZABETH L. FORBES

Boston

"Valuable Information"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot thank you enough for the valuable information your paper alone gives (like news behind the news) and which other papers do not, as intricate details in the Near East. For instance, recently you told us of the situation in Ethiopia and the position of the Emperor. The news was not only good but stimulating. (REV.) T. D. HARARI

Lynbrook, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How to Help Uncle Sam

A Newark radio repair man told of promoting the sale of defense bonds. He revised 1,100 radio sets so they could not receive shortwave broadcasts, thus enabling [alien] owners to keep them and avoid the expense of getting new standard broadcast sets. But he made the adjustment only when the owner promised to use the money saved for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps, he proudly related.—*New York Times.*

The Bible Goes to Prisoners' Camps

GENEVA

You Americans, whose sons have been called to the colors and regularly write home and turn to their chaplains in case of need; you, who enjoy the privileges which the prosperity of your country confers upon its citizens, will not fail to fully grasp the meaning of a prisoner's card which reached Geneva a short time ago. It read: "I thank you very, very much for the Bible received yesterday. I shall treasure this all my life, also the lovely books. My comrades and I appreciate them very much indeed. Thanking you with all my heart." The lines were signed with an English name. The card, a piece of cheap gray cardboard, bore the stamp *Geprüft* (censored). On the upper left corner was printed the designation of the *Stalag* (camp) and *Arbeitskommando* (place of work).

That same day the evening mail brought four requests for Bibles from prisoners. One from an RAF officer, asking for an Oxford Bible, a Concordance and other books if possible. The second request was from an Australian soldier who had been taken prisoner in Crete. On behalf of the Protestant chaplain of his lazaret, he was writing for thirty Bibles and other literature "to be supplied to patients as they come in." The third card contained the following lines: "The British women interned in this camp wish me to thank you very much indeed for the parcels of Bibles . . . and miscellaneous reading which you have kindly sent for our use." The fourth read as follows: "We are a party of sixty Britishers here. I intend to hold divine services whenever possible. In order to do so I need hymnbooks, as mine is the only one in camp. Could you help me in any way?"

Bibles and hymnals, together with woolens and food parcels, are what prisoners of war in Germany, refugees and internees in various parts of Europe most appreciate nowadays.

* * *

"What we would love to have in our camp," writes another one, "is a small accordion—or some kind of an instrument—with which we could have music when we sing hymns."

"Music, however primitive its form, is an incentive in keeping the thought of the men high," says Prof. Jacques Courvoisier of Switzerland, Vice-Chairman of the Ecumenical Commission for the Chaplaincy Service to Prisoners of War, who has just returned from a visit to several prisoners' camps in Germany. "On the whole," says he, "the morale of the men there who are spiritually minded, be they British, Czechs, French, Greeks, or Poles, is excellent, and we must do our utmost to keep it such by a regular and more abundant service of Bibles, Concordances, and other uplifting literature. The need for good reading material is very great. Officers and men repeatedly ask for hymnals, especially for English hymnals. Every English hymnal you can spare in Switzerland should be sent without delay to these men. Hymnbooks without music will be appreciated, but hymnbooks with music will be treasured."

It is the custom that the few people who visit prisoners' camps should speak freely and sometimes without witnesses with the *Haupt-Vertrauensmann* of each camp. This is the delegate whom the prisoners have appointed to represent them and talk things over with the German commander of the camp. In camps where there are men of several nationalities, it has sometimes been possible for each nationality to be represented by a *Vertrauensmann* or an *Homme de confiance*, as the French call him. These delegates, it is said, are not submitted to physical work. Their task is to look after the moral, and in some instances material, welfare of their comrades, to inquire of their most urgent needs and to turn their requests over to the German officer in charge of the camp. These men usually write on behalf of their comrades to various institutions in Switzerland which can provide them with books, pencils, balls, games, or any recreational means.

On a few occasions, Professor Courvoisier was able to chat quite freely with a number of officers and men who were not *Vertrauensmänner*. "There are some very fine characters in the camps I visited," he reported. "Thus it is not surprising that a handful of such men are often able to keep up cheerfulness and confidence in the hearts of thousands of people who, otherwise, might be tempted to yield to discouragement."

Time hangs heavily on prisoners who have no occupation at all. These men especially have an urgent need of a literature which can sustain them morally and otherwise. Men appointed to an *Arbeitskommando* have long working hours, and a number of them find early morning Bible study profitable.

A young man recently wrote some friends in Geneva that he had been helped by the perusal of good periodicals. His work had been improved and he had been transferred to a place in the country where his job was to assist the local postman. He was enjoying a certain amount of independence and was particularly happy in the affection which the postman's family had bestowed upon him. He spends his rest hour playing with the postman's children or studying the Scriptures.

Tangible proof of what Bible reading can accomplish is expressed in a letter which Commandant X sent to Geneva some time ago after he had been repatriated to France. The letter says in substance: "My comrades at Oflag have requested me to send you a sum of money (the product of the collections we took after our Sunday services on the sand at ———). This sum of money should help you to buy more Bibles and thus supply the needs of more men. I can never say how very grateful I was when I received your parcel of Bibles."

* * *

The Geneva office which dispatches Bibles and other uplifting literature to prisoners in Germany, internees and refugees in many parts of Europe is situated at 41, Avenue de Champel. M. Olivier Béguin, a Swiss, is Secretary for the Chaplaincy Service to Prisoners of War. The same work is being done for refugees and internees. The demands are usually for Bibles in English and in French, but quite a few requests have been received for copies of the Bible in Russian, Czech, Italian, Dutch and Polish. Copies of the New Testament in Serbian were required by groups of men made prisoners in the Balkans.

The Chaplaincy Service is maintained on a sound financial basis through the contributions—in Scriptures and cash—of the American Bible Society and through the support of the American War Prisoners' Appeal, as well as that of private donors. Large supplies of Bibles reach Geneva, thanks to the efficient care of Dr. Eric M. North, General Secretary of the American Bible Society. Smaller contributions are also received from Sweden and Switzerland, and of a few other countries through special channels.

A Christmas message on the subject "Light Dispelling Darkness," printed in English and in French, was sent to the various camps by the Chaplaincy Service. It included three reproductions of famous paintings, an uplifting address, a short story, and two Christmas Carols. MARGUERITE PANCHAUD

The Wide Horizon

The Faith of Our Fathers

By H. W. Prentiss, Jr.

President, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Before Joint Meeting of Iowa Manufacturers Association and National Association of Manufacturers

Two hundred years before Luther nailed his theses on the chapel door of Wittenberg, John Wyclif started the British Reformation in Oxford, England. He did three things of paramount importance for the political development of the English-speaking peoples: First, he was responsible for the organization of the great British middle class, including workers, peasants, artisans and yeomen, into groups called "conventicles," meaning houses where the common people got together for prayer and worship. These "Congregations" were the forerunners of the right of free assemblage in the English-speaking world. Out of these congregations there later developed the town meeting of New England.

In the second place, John Wyclif translated parts of the New Testament into English. With the utmost daring he placed his translations in the hands of common people all over England. . . .

* * *

Whether the humble people into whose hands the Testament came were capable of interpreting its message correctly or not, Wyclif claimed and backed his assertion with the testimony of the Bible itself, that no church, no government, no individual could possibly stand between a man and his spiritual responsibility; that there are some things everyone must think out for himself. . . .

Thus Englishmen came to believe that the Bible was literally their charter of liberty. Many grasped and asserted the right of private interpretation of the Scriptures. Transferred later to the political arena, the consciousness of this right led directly to the great doctrine of the right of private judgment which, in turn, abolished persecution and censorships, set human minds free and made the individual citizen with his consent to be governed the foundation stone of modern democracy.

In the third place, Wyclif asserted that the sacraments of the church meant nothing unless the individual who accepts them knows what he is doing and what they signify. In other words, man is a free and sentient individual with personal moral responsibility in matters of faith.

This was one of the outstanding characteristics of the early settlers in America. They came to the shores of a new continent impregnated with the principles of personal moral responsibility, the right of private judgment and the right of free assembly, which together filled them with a fervent passion and unshakable belief in the inward spirituality of the individual. They based their political philosophy on the concept . . . that there is a place in the human soul that no government and no man may enter. . . .

With this principle as the foundation, let us see how our forefathers erected the tripartite structure on which our individual freedom rests today. First they maintained that if man did possess a sacred personality, he had the right to choose who should rule over him. On that thesis they reared the first supporting tower of our edifice of liberty—representative constitutional democracy. Again they argued that since man possessed a sacred personality, he had the right to think, speak, assemble and worship as he saw fit. On that concept they erected the second tower of the structure of liberty—civil and religious freedom. And finally they reasoned that any man endowed with a sacred personality had the right to possess for himself such portion of the God-given resources of the earth as he could win by honest toil and effort. Thus they asserted every individual's right to private property and on that basic tenet they built the third supporting tower of their temple of liberty—free private enterprise. . . .

* * *

Dr. Goodspeed points out in his recent book, "The Four Pillars of Democracy," that the religious man does not ask what the world can do for him, but what he can do for the world. If in the end the world does more for him than he has done for it, he considers that he has failed. Is not that the very attitude that the true American patriot must have toward his country at the present moment—in fact always—if our Republic is to survive?

In the midst of chaos, when moral and intellectual ideals are obscured and stained with crass selfishness and overweening ambition; when bewildered peoples eagerly grasp at the tenuous straws of alleged economic security offered by strongly centralized governments; when those in the seats of power are themselves confused and distraught . . . America must turn again to the faith of her fathers for national salvation.

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